The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4880. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Prussia Wants Further Time to Leave Luxemburg.

The Recent Political Troubles in Spain.

Arrest of Persons Concerned in the Catalonia Insurrection.

More Prominent Fenians on Trial in Dublin.

PRUSSIA.

Bismarck Wants More Time to Comply with the London Treaty.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 16—Evening.

The *North German Gazette*, the organ of Prime Minister BISMARCK, says that the final execution of the treaty signed at London, and the evacuation of the Fortress of Luxemburg by Prussia, will be difficult within the month prescribed by the London Conference, and that Prussia will need more time.

SPAIN.

Arrest of Political Agitators.

LONDON, Thursday, May 16.

Reports have been received here from Madrid that a large number of persons, engaged in the recent disturbances in Catalonia and other parts of Spain, have been captured, and arrests are constantly being made by the police and soldiery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

More Fenians on Trial.

DUBLIN, Thursday, May 16.

The prisoners FLOOD, DUFFY and CODY are now on trial before the Special Commission.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, May 16—Noon.

Consols opened at 92 3-16 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The following are the opening rates:

United States Five-twenties	72⅞
Illinois Central Shares	76¾
Erie Railway Shares	42¼

LONDON, Thursday, May 16—1:30 P. M.

The quotations of American Securities are unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, May 16—Evening.

Consols closed at 92¼ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	72⅝
Illinois Central shares	76½
Erie Railway shares	41½

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 16—Evening.

United States Bonds closed to-day at 77⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 16—Noon.

COTTON—The market to-day appears quieter and a shade easier. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The following are the opening prices:

Middling Uplands	11⅝d.@11¾d.
Middling Orleans	11⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for breadstuffs is quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 42s. for Mixed Western. Wheat—White California, 14s. 6d.; No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13s. 9d. per cental. Barley 4s. 9d. ⅌ 60 lbs. Oats 3s. 7d. ⅌ 45 lbs. Peas 43s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

PROVISIONS—No change in the Provision market is reported. Pork 77s. 6d., and Beef 125s. ⅌ bbl. Bacon 39s. ⅌ cwt. Lard 52s. Cheese—fine American, 58s. ⅌ cwt.

PRODUCE—The Produce market is quiet and steady. Ashes, 34s. for Pots. Resin—Common Wilmington, 8s. 6d.; fine American, 18s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Petroleum—Spirits, 11d.; refined, 1s. 3d. ⅌ gallon. Clover Seed 51s.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 16—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market has become more active, and quotations are firmer. It is now estimated that the sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales.

American Tallow is 3d. higher; sales at 43s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 16—Evening.

COTTON—The market has been active, but prices during the day were irregular and fluctuating. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅝d.
Middling Orleans	11¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,500 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is easier. Corn has declined 6d.; sales mixed Western at 41s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Wheat—Quotations unchanged. Barley and Oats steady at previous quotations.

PRODUCE—Tallow firm at 43s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Common Wilmington Resin has advanced to 7s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 3d. Petroleum—Prices unchanged. Ashes, 34s. for Pots.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally unchanged, except for Beef, which has advanced to 127s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork steady at 77s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, May 16—1:30 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady. Corn—Sales mixed Western at 42s. ⅌ quarter.

SUGAR—Quotations unchanged. No. 12 Dutch standard 24s. 3d.

OILS—Linseed, £39 10s.; Sperm, £131; Whale, £39; Crude Calcutta Linseed, 66s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. ⅌ ton.

IRON—Firm at 53s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Thursday, May 16—Evening.

Sugar steady at previous quotations.

IRON—The market is not so firm; Scotch Pig is quoted at 53s. ⅌ ton.

There is no quotable change in other markets.

ANTWERP, Thursday, May 16—Evening.

The Petroleum market is dull, and prices are declining; Standard White closed at 49 francs 50 centimes ⅌ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 16.

The steamships *Hecla* and *Kangaroo*, from New-York May 1, and *City of Washington*, from New-York May 4, have all arrived out.

CORK, Thursday, May 16.

The Prussian bark *Hans*, Capt. GOBAN, which sailed from San Francisco on the 9th of January, arrived at this port to-day.

Matters at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 15.

Suit was commenced to-day against the British bark *Siam*, to recover $10,000 for a breach of the California Passenger Act.

Search will be made to ascertain the fate of the schooner *Pride of the West*, which sailed on a fishing voyage to the Northwest coast a year ago, and has never been heard from. It is feared the officers and crew, numbering eight persons, have been captured by the Indians.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, for San Juan, sailed to-day, taking over 1,000 bbls. of flour for New-York.

Flour is in unusual inquiry from New-York and China. Sales at $6 50@$7.

Wheat is in good demand; choice, $2@$2 25.

Legal tenders, 74¼.

THE BRAZILIAN PRESS AND EMANCIPATION.

Translated from the Rio Diario of April 9.

It would be difficult to decide which question is most deserving of attention of the many now occupying political ground.

They are most important and upon each and all of them depends the future welfare of the country. To discuss them by the light of one's conscience, with cool reasoning powers and an unprejudiced mind, is to bring the nation to reflect upon its condition and to take an *active* part in the administration of its interests.

Perhaps we ought to dwell upon the question of war. A longing for its termination is generally expressed, but fear is prevalent that we may be attacked because of the *very manner* of its conclusion.

Is there in our country a sufficiently-effective armed force to secure a final victory over the enemy?

Do we need greater forces or new resources to enable our army to march on without interference, if Curupaity were taken, or if it became necessary to attack at once the strongholds in which is intrenched the army of LOPEZ?

Has provision been made to meet the emergencies which might arise during this struggle for the honor of the nation, and to avert the deplorable consequences which might result from the general outbreak in the Argentine Confederacy?

Is there no ground for the supposition that on account of our victory over the Dictator LOPEZ, a new war might be declared with the allied nations, and that in the event of the triumph of the rebellious Reactionary Chief now battling in the Republic of Prata, he might compel the neighboring Governments to wage a civil war?

Such are the questions we scarce dare ask. They shall be exempt from further discussion. It is enough that they be alluded to to enable all to judge of their exceeding importance.

Need aught be said of the elections? They would certainly furnish a broad theme for impartial argument and criticism. These troublous times of peace ever leave behind them sad vestiges which prove how imperfect is our political education, how deplorable are the excesses of party spirit, how great the sacrifices they entail upon the institutions of the country, how terrible is the injury they inflict upon the real interests of the land, and how insurmountable the repugnance with which they fill the public mind.

The elections! The elections! They are the object of the general activity of the nation. They are the only events that preoccupy the people and the Government; the only *science* that progresses; the only branch of *industry* that never comes to a stand still; the only respected *profession;* the only *affairs* with which we really busy ourselves.

And, after all, it must be acknowledged that we who know not by what means to *create* healthful politics, or a good financial system, or a good style of diplomacy, or to wage a good war, or secure a prosperous peace, know no better by what means to hold good elections.

In the matter of the laws governing the elections, despite the reforms which have been made, do they offer all the desirable guarantees for the free expression of the popular will?

Nowadays, as formerly, and as it will ever be in the future, are not the elections productive of complaints, disturbances and frauds casting shame upon a representative system of government?

It will be said that the evil is incurable. But we believe that much can be done to stem the current of angry passions, to preserve more inviolate the political rights of the people, and render of less frequent occurrence the abuses which all of us deplore.

We might, again, discuss the questions bearing upon the organization of a militia and system of recruiting.

But without anticipating the remarks which we design to make upon all these subjects at a later day, we will confine ourselves to saying that it is essential for the interests of the people, particularly during this period of the crisis, to have such faith in the sacredness of their duty as to place them above suspicion of either cowardice or treachery when placed in presence of an obstacle or an enemy that may threaten to bring upon them dishonor or ruin.

There is, however, one thing closely related to the foregoing topics, and that our Government must know: that by dealing justice and respecting the lawful privileges of the citizen, it infuses into the people the confidence needed to destroy any suspicion to the effect that the ruling powers make evil use of their authority or infringe upon their individual rights.

There is still one question left us for comment, whose importance will make amends for the meagreness of our previous comments upon the events of the day.

We allude to the question of emancipation.

The article published in the *Diario Official* a few days since was read with general interest. From its perusal it was inferred that the Government entertained the patriotic intention of taking into consideration the best means for securing the most advantageous solution for the problem of Slavery. These assurances have since given rise to no little speculation bearing upon these important points.

There is no imprudence in revealing to the public all the facts we have learned on the subject. Our determination is to enlighten the people as to the events with which it ought to be familiar, and not to imitate the sad example furnished us by some who remain silent upon the most important issues of the day.

In our opinion the project which is to form the groundwork of future parliamentary discussion is now elaborated.

Already is a step made which honors the intentions of the Government, and will cause the country to be the object of the attention and sympathy of the world.

The plan to which we allude has thus far been canvassed to some extent in the council of State, where it was indorsed by an almost unanimous decision.

The following, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are the bases of the plan:

First—Slavery shall cease totally in the year 1900, that is, in thirty-three years hence.

Second—The State shall indemnify those citizens who may still own slaves at that period.

Third—From the date of the promulgation of this decree, all children born to slaves shall be free.

Fourth—Those children who may be educated in the houses of their parents' masters, shall serve them till they reach their twentieth year, and will then be restored to freedom.

Fifth—There will be established courts of emancipation in all the towns to enforce the law and see to its proper execution.

Sixth—A fixed amount will be set aside for the emancipation of the slaves of the nation, and the same terms will be agreed upon to effect the liberation of the slaves owned by religious orders as may be made to purchase the freedom of those held by the Government.

Seventh—There will be appropriated a fund for the annual purchase of a certain number of slaves, so that but few may be in bondage when the hour of general emancipation is at hand.

Such are the features of the plan, and after due consideration we can promise its originators the esteem of humanity and the gratitude of the country.

The opinion of the Brazilian people on the subject of Slavery is already known. All detest the institution in its principle. Such demonstrations as have come to our knowledge prove that all our citizens are in favor of the spirit of the plan developed in the foregoing summary. It is looked upon as a skillful and patriotic solution of the great problem that has long weighed upon the mind of the country.

Accomplished by these means, emancipation will be effected in Brazil without creating either a disturbance or a financial crisis. And if, concurring with the plan set forth above, the Government favors the idea of spontaneous emigration, and furnishes resources to allow of its development on a large scale, the country will enter into a new era, and settle its future destinies upon a firm and glorious basis.

Instead of an immediate revolution, we favor a slow, gradual and easy transformation of ideas, habits and the mode of labor. It will have been, not a panic, but a peaceful revolution, the salutary reform, regularly perfected, of a whole nation.

The worst of the evils of our situation, the obstacle to the incoming on a large scale of labor and capital, and to the increase of our commerce and financial operations, was the uncertainty prevailing as to the ultimate disposition to be made of Slavery.

It is proper that publicity be given a plan which, moderating the impulse of abolition ideas, will renew the confidence of some in the right of property, and give others ample time to prepare for the inevitable transformation of the present system of labor.

From a humanitarian and political stand-point, and in an economical and moral aspect, the idea developed by this plan of emancipation will be productive of great results, and will secure for its originators the respect and admiration of posterity.

It will not only be an honor for the country, it will be a glory for the worthy statesmen who have themselves brought about the reform.

New School National Presbyterian Convention at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 16.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, New School, assembled for its annual session in this city to-day. Delegates began to arrive yesterday, and there was a large attendance this morning.

The Assembly convened at 11 o'clock A. M. The introductory services were conducted by Rev. Dr. HENRY ANEBON, of St. Louis. A prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. S. B. CANFIELD, of Syracuse; and the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, of Auburn, the Moderator of the last General Assembly. The text selected was the thirty-first verse of the ninth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The speaker began by giving a sketch of the many schisms which have from time to time taken place in the Christian churches. Nine-tenths of the Church's entire force has been expended in contention. No wonder that, with a Church composed of a hundred distinct sects, men should be inclined to keep out of the house of worship. He did not refer to those controversies by which the Church had been disrupted, but the minor discussions in which it had been asserted that men should not only agree in creed, but in metaphysical convictions. He asserted a strong adherence to the work of denominational advancement, but deprecated anything which should be done in the spirit of mere sectarianism.

The subject of church unification next engaged the speaker's attention. The tendency toward union in the great Presbyterian body throughout Europe and America is now too apparent to escape notice. Presbyterianism, like the universe, embodies two antagonistic principles, a policy which requires unity, and a theology which honors the right of private judgment. During the years of separation the two bodies have been steadily growing together. He spoke in high terms of praise of the overtures of the other body, made at their last General Assembly. It is almost impossible to bring together bodies which have been separated by accidental causes without finding reunion more practicable and more desirable than was imagined. The tendency of the age is in the direction of church unity; the heart of Christendom is sick of controversy and schism. Presbyterians throughout the world long for that union which is strength. The necessities of the great home missionary movement demand this union. We now have a field with two parties striving for its possession, two sects of missionaries and ten governing bodies.

The Doctor next spoke of the importance of home evangelization. It devolved upon the Presbyterian denomination to push forward the evangelization of America to success. The Episcopacy is powerless to effect much; its cumbersome ritual and imbecile pulpit are incompatible with the advanced condition of the age. The Doctor closed by urging that all encouragement possible be given to the glorious work of reunion now so promisingly begun.

After the sermon the Assembly was called to order by Rev. Dr. HOPKINS.

The report of the Committee of Arrangements was read and adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Presbyterian General Assembly met again at 3 o'clock P. M., and elected Rev. HENRY A. NELSON, of St. Louis, Moderator.

Mr. NELSON took the chair and made a brief address.

Rev. ALVIN COOPER and WILLIAM S. TAYLOR were chosen temporary clerks.

The Treasurer reported $112 49 on hand.

The reunion question has been made the first order for Friday morning.

Arrest of a Dry Goods Merchant in St. Louis—Impeachment Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 16.

Charges of fraud and swindling have been made against WIGGIN & CROWTHER, dry goods merchants in this city, and one of the members of the firm has been arrested. It seems they bought a large stock of goods in New-York and Boston on three and four months' time. These goods were sent to Philadelphia and Cincinnati and sold under the hammer for cash, and a large amount was also sold at auction here. They also borrowed several thousand dollars on call. A short time since they made an assignment and closed their doors. WIGGIN was arrested, but CROWTHER fled the city. WIGGIN was released on bail but was at once rearrested by the Eastern creditors.

AUGUSTUS KOW, who stole the wife of CHAS. BEERDUCT, of Cleveland, and brought her here a short time since, was tried yesterday and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail, and to be fined $300.

The impeachment trial of Judge KING was commenced in the State Senate yesterday, but nothing important transpired. There was barely a quorum of Senators present.

The Recent Riot at Mobile Denounced by the Citizens of that City.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 16.

A large and very harmonious meeting of whites and blacks was held here this evening. Speeches were made by Hon. ALEXANDER MCKINSLEY, Major ST. PAUL, of the *Times*, and others. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At a recent meeting held in this city on the night of May 14 there were disturbances and disorders, resulting in the most lamentable consequences; and

Whereas, This meeting is composed of the citizens of Mobile, who desire to announce to the people of the country their unqualified disapprobation of and hostility to all such acts; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, we deeply deplore the unfortunate occurrences which took place at said meeting, and desire to express in the strongest terms our disapprobation of them; second, we are of the opinion that the disturbances at said meeting were wholly unpremeditated and the result of accidental excitement, to which all large assemblages are subject; third, in our opinion our people are not disposed to impede in any manner the free exercise of speech to all and every class of persons.

Arrest for Forgery in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, May 16.

A young man, about 25 years of age, calling himself FRANK L. MAITYN *alias* Charles Hall, is under arrest here for obtaining $25 from a hotel clerk, on a forged draft. He is said to be very respectably connected in New-York City.

The soldiers' bounty bill was killed in the Legislature to-day by fifteen majority.

Hotel bars for the sale of liquors, and all other public bars in the city, are to close after Saturday next, or fluids and the fixtures will be subject to seizure.

Frightful Accident at Buffalo—One Hundred Men Buried in the Ruins of a Falling Building.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 16.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon the roof of the Buffalo Union Puddling Mills, 90 by 200 feet, fell in, burying one hundred workmen in the *debris*. Four men were killed and fifteen dreadfully crushed.

The killed were CHAS. H. MILLIGAN, GEORGE PIERCE, FREDERICK FOSTER and JAMES MURPHY. MILLIGAN was a native of Philadelphia, aged 28 years, and employed as a foreman. His remains are horribly mutilated, and will be taken to Philadelphia for burial.

The Union Iron Works were destroyed by fire last December, and had been rebuilt and the roof just being placed in position. The cause of the accident not yet ascertained.

The Coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—A Pointed Debate—Result of the Balloting for Directors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, May 16, 1867.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for the election of directors, met at the Merchants' Exchange, in this city, to-day. Wednesday evening most of the influential stockholders of the road arrived here, and were busily engaged in canvassing for the two tickets then in the field, one of which was the old Board, and the other against the old Board, composed of three stockholders from New-York, two from Stamford, one each from Norwalk, Bridgeport and New-Haven. The stockholders met at the Exchange at 11 o'clock this forenoon. There was present a larger number than ever before assembled at an annual meeting. GEORGE B. CAHART, President of the road, called the meeting to order. Hon. GEORGE H. WATROUS, of New-Haven, performed the duties of Secretary; and read the call for the meeting and the minutes of last year's meeting. Hon. ALFRED BLACKMAN, of this city, was then called to the chair.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., of New-York, addressed the meeting. He said the road in the hands of the present Board of Directors had been badly managed. Cheating and stealing had been permitted to a great extent. The road made but ten per cent.; he believed that if it was managed as well as the Shore Line Road, twenty per cent. could easily be made. He proposed to the stockholders that they take the road into their hands for four weeks and see what they could do. For this purpose he presented a resolution appointing Thomas R. Trowbridge, Joseph Battell, A. R. Eno, F. B. Loomis, Wm. M. Vermilye, Samuel Willett, Jeremiah A. Bishop, A. P. Langdon, and George Bulkley, a Committee to nominate a Board of Directors, and report their action to an adjourned meeting to be held four weeks hence.

Mr. H. F. CLARK wanted the names left out of the resolution, so that they could be appointed by the meeting.

Mr. CHITTENDEN consented and the vote was about to be taken, when Mr. BENEDICT, of Greenwich, asked the Chair to decide how the vote should be taken. The Chair decided that it must be a stock vote. As there were a large number of stockholders present holding proxies, the meeting took a recess until 2 o'clock, to allow the tellers, HENRY D. WHITE, Esq., Hon. EDWARD J. SANDFORD and GEORGE H. SCRANTON, Esq., to pass upon the legality of the proxy papers. At 2 o'clock the meeting met and the work of the tellers being found still uncompleted, the stockholders waited patiently for them to get ready for the vote. In the meantime two new tickets were circulated in the hall, one entitled the "stockholders'" ticket; the other the "Union" ticket. The stockholders' ticket was headed with the name of S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., and that gentleman addressed the meeting disclaiming any knowledge of the design to use his name. He said he could not, and would not serve if elected. He also knew of three other persons whose names appeared on this ticket, who would not serve. He referred to THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE, of New-Haven; AMOS R. ENO, of New-York, and N. A. BALDWIN, of Milford.

Mr. GEORGE BULKLEY, of Southport, announced that there was no such person a stockholder in the road as JOHN A. PARK, of Rye, whose name appeared on the ticket.

At this announcement there were exclamations of "bogus ticket."

The Union ticket was composed of six stockholders from New-York, and one each from Stamford, Norwalk and New-London—entirely ignoring the New-Haven interests. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before all the proxies were recorded by the tellers.

Mr. H. F. CLARK, of New-York, addressed the meeting, charging Mr. WILLIAM BEMENT, the Treasurer of the Company, with receiving a large number of proxies and using them in behalf of the opposition ticket, when he was expected to cast them for the old Board. He charged him with selling out the proxies and in having proved a traitor to the Company. The opposition propose to elect an entire new set of men, who did not know anything about managing a road. He asked what the old Board had done, or contemplated doing, that such a change was necessary.

Gen. FERRY replied: He said that after such an attack upon Mr. BEMENT, who had filled the office of Treasurer for fifteen years to the satisfaction of the old Board, and who was a man of as good a reputation as the gentleman who had been engaged in Vanderbilt combinations, there should be some reasons given why a change was desired. He then spoke at length in severe terms in regard to the management of the road. He said more was robbed from it than any other road in the Union and the directors instead of searching out the leakages only covered them up. The road was unpopular and a stench in the nostrils of the people of this State. This unpopularity was occasioned by the unaccommodating spirit with which the officials of the road performed their duties. The old Board reside out of the State and are ignorant of the wants of the people here; hence the failure to meet their wishes. The people on the line of the road were not furnished with enough freight facilities. The old Board had sunk thousands of dollars in useless litigation. For these reasons there should be a change made in the policy of the road.

The motion to appoint a Committee to nominate a Board of Directors was defeated on a stock vote, which stood as follows: Yeas, 5,789 shares; nays, 36,249 shares.

Hon. HENRY B. HARRISON, of New-Haven, replied to Gen. FERRY, denying that the Board were responsible for the litigation about the Schuyler stock. He also denied that the road did not furnish sufficient freight and passenger facilities. As to the road being unpopular, so was any road that made money for its stockholders.

A ballot was then had for a Board of Directors, with four tickets in the field. The result was as follows:

Whole number of shares represented 44,161, of which there were cast for William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, 26,830 shares; George B. Carhart, 28,211; George N. Miller, 28,186; Abraham R. Van Nest, New-York, 28,186; Jas. J. Roosevelt, 27,917; Wilson G. Hunt, 28,000; Wm. W. Boardman, New-Haven, 26,840; Ezekiel H. Trowbridge, 27,376; Jonathan Godfrey, Southport, 28,061; and these were declared elected. The opposition or reform ticket, as it was called, received the following: Francis Skiddy, New-York, 15,072 shares; Wm. P. Jones, Stamford, 14,664; Legrand Lockwood, Norwalk, 15,950; A. N. Ramsdell, New-London, 14,933; James D. Smith, Stamford, 14,758; Wm. Bement, New-York, 14,795; Joseph Richardson, Bridgeport, 14,676; R. M. Blatchford, New-York, 14,341; Ezra C. Read, New-Haven, 15,061.

A vote of thanks was passed to the old Board, and New-Haven was designated as the place of the next meeting of the stockholders, which will be held on the third Thursday of May, 1868. The meeting then adjourned. The result of the election is attributable to the Vanderbilt interest.

Trial at Lewiston, Me., for Murder.

LEWISTON, Me., Thursday, May 16.

LUTHER J. VARRILL and CLIFTON HARIES, colored, were arraigned before the Supreme Court for this county to-day, charged with murdering two aged women at West Auburn on the 17th of January last. HARIES pleads guilty, and VARRILL not guilty. The trial is appointed for June 24.

The Dominion of Canada—British Columbia to be Admitted.

MONTREAL, C. E., Thursday, May 16.

Letters from Mr. ALLSTON, the Registrar-General of British Columbia, state that action has been taken by the Legislature with reference to admission in the Dominion of Canada. The Legislative Council passed unanimous resolutions in favor of admission upon equitable terms.

The Governor, in a speech proroguing the Legislative Council, said: I am about to communicate with the Secretary of State and Governor-General of Canada respecting the wish you have expressed to enter into confederation with the Eastern Provinces with British America. He states that the public debt is $960,000; the estimated revenue for the year is $700,000, but the actual revenue will be in excess of $500,000.

There is a great scarcity of fodder in the Eastern townships, and the cattle are dying by hundreds for want of food.

The river is unusually high, causing much inconvenience to traffic and interfering seriously with the unloading of vessels.

Six men of the One Hundredth Regiment, stationed at Ottawa, have deserted during the past two days.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 16.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The eight-hour movement continues to be the subject of interest and conversation with us as yet, although the excitement which attended the first few days has died out.

The difficulty has not been entirely settled yet, though much the largest portion of the strikers have returned to their work. There are three or four classes. I should judge that the majority had gone to work under the old ten-hour rule. The next largest number are working eight hours, with a corresponding reduction of pay. Another class are working eight hours with the old pay, or nine-tenths of it. This class, however, is not large. A fourth still hold out—neither party being willing to come to the other's terms. These principally belong to the railroad shops and others which employ a good deal of machinery, and which assert they cannot run eight hours with profit, even at eight hours' pay. And the men, thinking they cannot afford to let the amount of capital invested in machinery long remain idle, hold out with great tenacity. However, the horse-shoers are an exception. They stand out for eight hours work and ten hours pay, and have shown no signs yet of yielding, nor have the employers. There are between two and three thousand who have not gone to work. But many have been compelled thus early to leave the city for lack of employment, as they find their places filled by others. Some employers will not receive back the strikers under any circumstances.

The strike, with the uncertainty and disorder attending it, has been a great drawback to the business of the city, and will continue to be during the whole season. There will not probably be half the number of buildings put up here that there was last year, on this account. I know of large numbers who have made their plans to build, but have abandoned them, on account of the uncertainty which surrounds every thing. By the way, I omitted to mention that the masons were still holding out in large numbers, and work has been stopped on dwellings and stores all over the city since the 1st of May.

It is a fact, not without its significance, that the most active leaders in this movement are foreigners, those who have come from where laborers can scarcely keep soul and body together, to this, the paradise of the workmen. Scotchmen, Englishmen and Germans do the demagogueism of the movement and the Irish then make the riotous demonstrations. Is it not a little singular that these men, who can secure four times the comforts of life by their labor in this country that they could in the old world, should be so forward in attempts at "reform" here. There are Americans in the movement, of course, but read the published names of the active men and they have a decided foreign smack to them.

Quite a number of the rioters have been bound over for trial before the Recorder's Court, but the largest portion arrested have been discharged for lack of identification.

In other parts of the State the excitement has died away, and in most places the old order of things has not been disturbed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crop reports still continue favorable for Winter-sown wheat. But the Spring is unusually backward, and one night this week we were favored with a fall of snow about half an inch in depth, and on another it froze to a considerable thickness. But little has been done toward planting in the northern part of the State.

The *Daily Republican* has carried off the nice little "plum" of the city printing, it having been designated as the "Corporation newspaper" for the municipal year. The other Republican papers, with the exception of the *Post*, are making money enough without the official, and so it was passed over to the *Republican*.

We are to have the Driving-park nuisance revived again this season. You may remember that last year it was closed on account of a brutal murder committed upon one of the riders. It is to be reopened at the stock yards, where there is already iniquity enough established to sink a small Sodom. Notwithstanding the system of letter delivery established in this city, employing some fifty carriers, about 5,000 letters are advertised weekly.

The Baptist anniversaries, which are to commence on the 20th, promise to be largely attended. Over 2,000 applications have already been sent in to the Committee of Arrangements.

Business is dull. The wholesale trade is moving somewhat, but on a small scale, as compared with other years. The money market is close, and collections are still hard to be made. The markets are dull. Provisions are held mostly by the gamblers, who are operating for higher prices. Corn is dull and lower. Wheat is still well up, and will remain so until the incoming of the new crop.

Election of Directors of Northern Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 16.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, held in this city to-day, to fill vacancies existing in the Board, the following gentlemen were elected: Wm. B. Ogden, of Chicago, President of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia, Penn., President of Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Robert H. Berdell, of New-York, President of the Erie Railway; George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, President of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; Wm. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, Vice-President of New-York Central Railroad, and Thomas H. Canfield, of Burlington, Vt.

These gentlemen, with Hon. John Gregory Smith, President of Vermont Central Railroad; Hon. R. D. Rice, President of Portland and Kennebeck Railroad; Hon. Onslow Stearns, President of Old Colony Railroad, and Benj. P. Cheeny, of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., constitute a Board of the ablest railway managers in the country, and unites in this enterprise the leading railroad interests connecting it, and whose experience and ability will insure the confidence of the country in the prosecution and success of this great national work.

Reception to Emerson Etheridge at Memphis—Address by Bishop Quintard.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, May 16.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE arrived here this evening. He was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, who formed a procession with a band of music at their head and escorted him to his hotel. He speaks here to-morrow.

Bishop QUINTARD, in his address to the Episcopal Convention, condemns the practice of raising money for Churches by fairs, lotteries, &c. He urges on the Church its duty to freedmen, one of whom, he says, is a candidate for ordination and is ready to go to work.

About two hundred delegates are in attendance at the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly.

Michigan Constitutional Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, May 16.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day considerable progress was made in the appointments of Committees.

The temperance delegates expect to secure a clause in the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors.

Radical Congressional Convention in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, May 16.

The Radical Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district, met in this city today at the Capitol. A division occurred in regard to the admission of delegates from Wilson County, whereupon the supporters of JOHN LAWRENCE seceded. They held a meeting at the market-house and nominated him. The delegations that remained nominated JOHN TRIMBLE. The great mass of the delegates were freedmen. LAWRENCE is from Ohio, and has been here in the employ of the Freedmen's Bureau for some time. TRIMBLE is a native Union man. The contest between them will be determined by the negro vote.

The Case of Judge Frazier at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, May 16.

But little progress has been made in the impeachment of Judge FRAZIER. Two witnesses on the part of the prosecution were examined to-day.

Trial for Murder at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, May 16.

The trial of J. B. THOMPSON for the murder of T. H. BAILEY, which was to take place on Monday next, has been postponed until November.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, May 16.

The State Constitutional Convention assembled to-day. Nothing of general interest transpired.

SUPREME COURT.

The Legal-Tender Act Constitutional.

MAY 16.—*Thompson & Thompson* vs. *Riggs & Co.*—The plaintiffs in this case claimed to have made special deposits in gold with the defendants prior to the Legal-tender Act. Subsequent to its passage the defendants declined to pay in kind, but made tender of Treasury notes, which plaintiffs refused to accept, and brought their action to compel payment in gold. In order to show on the trial a special contract to pay in gold, evidence was offered of an arrangement made generally in the District of Columbia, where the action was brought, between depositors and their bankers, at the time gold commenced rising to a premium, by which deposits were to be paid in kind. This evidence was excluded, and the Legal-tender Act being held constitutional, judgment was given for the defendants. The cause finally came here.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD now read the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment below, holding that the evidence offered was properly excluded, as the judgment below was that the Legal-tender Act was constitutional.

This affirmance is equivalent to a direct finding in the case by this Court to that effect, although the question is not discussed further than to say that the deposit was payable in legal money of the United States, meaning thereby Treasury notes, which were tendered by the defendants.

Texas Recognized by the Federal Courts.

The State of Texas vs. *White et al.*—The State of Texas sought an injunction to restrain certain parties who purchased Government bonds, taken from her Treasury at the outbreak of the war by the rebel authorities, from receiving the value thereof from the Government. The Court now allowed a temporary injunction, with leave to the defendants to move to dissolve it at the next term of the Court, thus recognizing the State as having a standing in the Federal Courts.

Indian Reservation not Subject to State Taxation.

Fellows et al. vs. *Denniston, Comptroller of the State of New-York.*—The State of New-York proposes to tax the ultimate fee of the plaintiffs in certain lands of the Seneca Indians within her borders. Some years since the Seneca Nation sold to Fellows and a company trustee, since deceased, the interest described in these lands, and the State takes the view that the interest, as conveyed, is taxable. The further facts were recently stated in these reports. Mr. Justice NELSON now read the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the State sustaining the right to tax. The view taken is that lands in the actual possession and occupancy of Indians, under treaties with the United States, are exempt from taxation by the States wherein located, notwithstanding such sales by them.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S CONFIRMATION.

Comment from Wendell Phillips on Gen. Rousseau's Letter.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this Week.

The letter which Gen. ROUSSEAU has addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES, criticizing my lecture at Brooklyn, gives me an opportunity to repeat what I said there with more emphasis and exactness.

In regard to his military record, I neither know nor care anything. Whatever its merits, neither the report nor the denial of them had ever reached my ear. On that subject I am willing to take his certificates as genuine and trustworthy. The only thing I ever heard of him was that, like a coward, he struck GRINNELL for words spoken in debate. This is the only thing that gives him any significance with the general public. There are crimes so grave that they lift the most insignificant into temporary importance, and drag the loftiest down to infamy.

In my lecture at Brooklyn I did not mention Gen. ROUSSEAU on account of any importance that attaches to him personally; but simply to express my opinion of the action of the Senate in his case. I called him "cowardly," because BROOKS' attack on SUMNER and his on GRINNELL are, to me, sufficient proof of prejudice in each of them.

The crime of attacking members of Congress for words spoken in debate has been far too leniently treated. It is a crime of the gravest importance. While Slavery existed, brutalizing the white race of the South, it could not perhaps have been prevented. Having got rid of one great and the angriest cause, we should now root out this cowardly rowdyism altogether.

Resolutions of censure are idle. Every member being obliged to attend carefully each morning to the condition of his revolver before he enters either the House or Senate, is a disgrace to the nation and makes Congress a hall of bullies.

I think there is only one effectual method to prevent his crime. Let such be the unvarying action of Congress itself, that any man who resorts to this violence may be thoroughly assured that when he so lifts his hand he commits political suicide; that his public career is closed; that, in no circumstances, under no pressure of friendly appeal or evidence of public service, will the Senate ever confirm him for a public office, or the house vote one dollar to pay him for any alleged public service. Let, besides, a special statute make him incapable of voting or holding office. Such an offender should be ever after civilly dead. Then no bully will allow himself, and no drunkard will be allowed by his friends, thus to insult Congress and disgrace the nation.

There is a particular fitness in demanding this action of Congress. The punishment is inflicted by the virtue of the body disgraced, and reaches its victim in the exact spot where he is generally most sensitive, his selfishness and his ambition. Instead of this, ROUSSEAU disgraces the Capitol and sins against the first principles of our institutions; yet, within a year, the Senate gives him a position for life, with large salary and great opportunities. What more could be done to tempt others to follow his example? Every member who voted for his confirmation did all the opportunity allowed to keep up and foster this crime. Gen. ROUSSEAU names many men as siding in his confirmation. I have no evidence that any one of them is justly liable to the reproach he thus brings against them. If they are, then surely they are too ignorant or too unfaithful for their places; and if I were a member of the Senate, I would never vote to confirm any one of them for any office whatever. In this matter the accessory is as bad as the actor. What a contemptible mass the herd of Senators of whom the Executive bought this confirmation! "Fouling their own nest" in this scramble "for loaves and fishes."

The better the man, and the greater his public services, the more striking and impressive would be the lesson of his rejection. If ROUSSEAU'S military record had been as bright and spotless as that of WADSWORTH or of SEDGEWICK, if his civil career had been side by side with STEVENS, his rejection, on the ground I name, would have been all the more deserved and done all the more good. If he were what GRINNELL described him, (I never read the debate,) he could not be low enough to let the Senate excuse him from this punishment. Neither a man's insignificance nor his importance should shield him from this fate.

Freedom of debate is sacred. If a member cannot answer arguments or disprove facts, he must submit to them. If mere abuse is heaped on him, silence is his answer. Abuse received in silence harms only the speaker; and only a child, unfit for office, lets it make him the slave of his passions.

This occasion is the proper one for another remark. In my lecture at Brooklyn I noticed the absence of Senator WILSON when ROUSSEAU'S case was voted on, and said it was unjustifiable. Mr. WILSON writes me that his absence was unavoidable, and justified on two grounds.

1. Illness in his family obliged him to leave Washington. I am sure the public will give to this excuse all the weight it deserves.

2. He excuses himself on the ground that he was "paired off." I hope the public will give this excuse all the weight it deserves, which is—*just none at all.*

No Senator has a right to "pair off" on important questions. We send a man there, not only for his vote, but for his presence and influence in debate. Unless inevitably called away, he is bound personally to watch, and, with his whole soul and strength, resist disastrous measures.

Gen. ROUSSEAU alludes to the fact that Iowa has left GRINNELL out of her Congressional delegation. To the utter and damning disgrace of that State, this is true. She enjoys the bad eminence of being the first free State that ever thus publicly indorsed a Southerner's insult to one of her Representatives. If I lived on her soil, I should make one effort to raze out this stain, and if I failed, quit the spaniel State forever.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Gen. Pope's Dispatches During the War—How they were Published by Gen. Halleck.

From the New-York Evening Post, May 16.

The supplemental report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War will set at rest some vexed questions. Among these is one affecting the character of Gen. POPE. The facts developed by the Committee have long been known to Gen. POPE'S superiors, and account for the confidence reposed in him by them, as shown in his appointment to successive positions of high responsibility.

This officer has for nearly five years rested under the imputation of having sent a boastful dispatch—known commonly as the "Ten thousand prisoners dispatch"—in June, 1862, for whose statements there was little or no foundation. How little reason there was for this damaging imputation is now obvious from the correspondence furnished the Committee.

When the rebels evacuated Corinth in June, 1862, Gen. POPE'S command, which had been and continued to be the vanguard of Gen. HALLECK'S army, was sent south of that place in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The day after Gen. POPE'S command reached its permanent camp on Clear creek, the 12th of June, he saw in Northern newspapers a dispatch from Gen. HALLECK, saying: "Gen. POPE, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stand of arms captured," &c.

Gen. POPE denies that he ever sent any such report. In the first place, instead of being "thirty miles south of Corinth," he was sick in his tent at the date of the dispatch of Gen. HALLECK, not four miles from the headquarters of the latter at Corinth, and in telegraphic communication with him from the 2d to the 7th of June, as his dispatch books will show. No reports were forwarded by Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, except abstracts of such as were sent the former by couriers from Gens. ROSECRANS and GRANGER, in the advance. But one dispatch was sent Gen. HALLECK which mentions numbers at all. This gave the substance of advices from ROSECRANS and HAMILTON, to the effect that the enemy were retreating, and concluded with a report from ROSECRANS, embodied in these two sentences: "The woods for miles are full of stragglers from the enemy, who are coming in in squads. Not less than 10,000 men are thus scattered about, who will come in within a day or two."

On this slender and altogether insufficient basis, Gen. HALLECK—perhaps smarting over the inglorious termination of his only field campaign—published to the world the famous "ten thousand prisoners" dispatch, fathering it upon Gen. POPE. The latter was naturally surprised and vexed, but was called immediately to Washington, where, as he says, "his relations to him (Gen. HALLECK) needed to be so close and harmonious, in the face of the extraordinary difficulties which confronted us, that it would have shown neither wisdom nor patriotism to have opened a controversy at that time."

The public reasons for silence having ceased, Gen. POPE—when giving his report to the Committee, in 1865—deemed it proper that the whole truth should be known. Accordingly he submitted his statement, copies of the dispatches bearing on the case, and a correspondence with Gen. HALLECK.

On the 3d of July, 1865, he addressed a note, dated at Washington, to Gen. HALLECK, on the subject, requesting a copy of any report made by the former, upon the authority of which the dispatch was sent. Gen. HALLECK replies, at Washington, that his dispatches were boxed up for transportation to California. Thereupon Gen. POPE disposes very effectually of the evasion, by bringing out the real cause of it. It seems that at St. Louis there are complete army records for the last thirty years. That is, they were complete until they suffered mutilation by order of Gen. HALLECK, who, when he left to assume command at Washington, took with him that part of the dispatches and reports which concerned the operations around Corinth. These, it is asserted, were cut out of the official book and taken to Washington.

Another Horrible Tragedy in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, May 16.

This afternoon a horrible tragedy was enacted in the house of Mr. JOHN SCHAEFFER, on the north side of Wharton-street. The family of Mr. SCHAEFFER consists of himself and wife and two grand-children, JAMES PINER, aged 22 years, and MARIA HOLCRAFT, aged 15 years. About 1 o'clock this afternoon Miss HOLCRAFT went to her room in the third story. In a few minutes Mrs. SCHAEFFER heard screams coming from the upper part of the house. She is aged and timid, and called some person to go up stairs to see what was the matter. Miss HOLCRAFT was found lying at the foot of the stairs in the second-story room, bleeding profusely. Her throat was cut on both sides, and the right side of her chin was also cut. She was removed to the sitting-room on the first floor, and her wounds were dressed by a physician. Policemen were soon at the scene of the tragedy, and proceeded to the room in which the bloody deed had been committed. A small razor, covered with blood, was found on the floor in the centre of the room. There were blood stains leading to the entrance to the loft, which was a very small aperture. One of the policemen got into the loft and there discovered PINER. He was taken out of the loft, and then it was found that he had cut his own throat. There was a frightful looking ragged gash, extending from ear to ear. The windpipe had been severed. The young man became unconscious from the loss of blood soon after his removal from the loft. He was still alive at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, but cannot survive. Miss HOLCRAFT will survive. Her wounds are serious, but the razor escaped the windpipe. She was conscious, but of course was unable to give any account of the horrible affair. The motive for the commission of the act is unknown. PINER has always been very fond of his cousin, and the two have been the best of friends. PINER was a sober, industrious, and hard-working young man, of gentle disposition.

Attempted Elopement under Peculiar Circumstances.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, May 14.

Last evening, at about 9 o'clock, persons residing on Thompson's-alley, near Pearl-street, West Side, were startled by the cry of murder. Rushing toward the spot whence the cry came, they saw an infuriated man pursuing a woman, evidently bent upon bringing her mortal career to an abrupt termination. Seeing the sensation that he was creating, he spoke to the crowd thus: "Gentlemen, this woman is my wife, and she's trying to leave me and run away with another man, leaving a little baby seven months old, on the bed at home. If you don't believe she's trying to run away with another man, come with me and I'll prove it." They then followed him to the residence—in the vicinity—of a man who recently had an arm broken through a coal-oil explosion, where were shown ample proofs of the husband's assertion, in the matter of clandestine notes that had passed between the faithless wife and the wounded man. It appeared that the former lived with her husband on the Heights. She is but 22 years of age, and has not been long married. She had planned to run away to Ogdensburgh with the broken-armed man, and the guilty pair were to have left last evening on the boat. The husband got wind of the affair, however, and hotly followed his wife, and, from the fact that the Ogdensburgh boat did not leave as they expected, succeeded in catching her at her lover's house. The last that was seen of the husband and wife they were driving toward the Heights in a close carriage.

A Strange Case of Love and Jealousy.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, May 15.

A remarkable affair of love and jealousy has recently culminated at Suffield, Conn., in a mysterious disappearance. The wife of a well-known cigar manufacturer in that town formed a warm attachment, last year, for a singing master, who led the choir in the Congregational Church, where she was the principal singer. The two were very intimate, and there was considerable gossip in consequence, though it is not known that their intimacy reached unlawful limits. This year the chorister was employed by the Baptist Church, his friend remaining in her former position. He was polite and attentive to the ladies in his new choir, and soon roused an extraordinary feeling of jealousy in the cigar manufacturer's wife. She sent him a large number of anonymous letters in feigned hands, threatening him with all sorts of things, if he didn't cease his attentions to the Baptist girls. The matter reached a crisis on Friday of last week, when the chorister fixed upon her the authorship of the letters and in turn threatened a public *exposé*, and demanded satisfaction. On the same afternoon, while her husband was absent, the lady wrote a letter, telling him he would never see her again, and suddenly departed. She was traced nearly half a mile to a swamp, and on Sunday the whole town was out in search of her. Every possible means was used to ascertain her fate, but wholly without result, nor has she been heard from since. The affair, as may be imagined, has created a profound sensation in Suffield. The lady was good-looking, accomplished, about 30 years old and the mother of one child.

MASONIC.—At the regular meeting of Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. and A. M., on Tuesday evening last, Mr. L. W. BEARDSLEY, the present Master of the Lodge, was presented with a magnificent watch and chain, valued at about $400, as a token of the esteem in which he is held. The presentation was made, on behalf of the donors, by Brother PHINEAS POTTER. His speech on the occasion was an able and eloquent effort, and was responded to with a few appropriate remarks. The watch and chain are models of beautiful workmanship, and bear appropriate inscriptions.

The annual Convention of the Sabbath-school Teachers of Massachusetts connected with evangelical churches, will be held in Roxbury, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11 and 12.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, April 30.

The Italian Parliament has come together after the Easter vacation, but has done nothing, unless the action taken upon the question of the Pontifical Debt be accepted as one more subject removed from the field of controversy. The new Minister of Finance, Signor FERRARA, has named the 6th of May as the day on which he will present his report and financial scheme. Reports enough there certainly have been already, and projects for increasing the revenue, but the prospect is no brighter and anxiety is not diminished. By a statement just published in the *Opinione* it appears that since the year 1860 the expenses of the Italian kingdom have exceeded the revenue in the sum of 3,400,000,000 francs, or about $700,000,000. During that period more than one-half the national debt has been created. It stands at present at about $1,300,000,000, or one-half that of the United States. The largest deficit was in the account of last year, when it amounted to 765,000,000 francs. The deficit for the current year, which was estimated at two hundred million francs, it is now thought will come much nearer five hundred millions. So debt goes on accumulating, and no one has yet been found with sufficient skill and courage in financial engineering to clear the road of the obstacles which still hinder the progress of the new State. If a tax could be put upon talk, or upon every line written in superficial discussions, the public revenue would be sensibly increased.

The unsettled condition of European questions is also an embarrassment for Italy. The intimate relations of race, of language and habits, as well as considerations of interest, growing out of unfinished questions, make it difficult for Italy to put herself in opposition to France in controversies which may lead to a conflict of arms. It will be some time yet before all the ties are cut which bind Italy to the Paris Bourse as well as to the French throne. The value of the national funds is still fixed on the other side of the Alps, and not at Naples or Milan. So, from beginning to end, the financial question is intimately connected with the political, and must continue to be until the country has greatly increased its wealth.

The true position for Italy is one of strict neutrality in all possible European wars, for some time to come. But if Italy is not strong enough to go to war, is she strong enough even to make her neutrality respected? When half the soldiers of Europe are in the field, Italy should possess a power of resistance greater than belongs to her at present, if she does not wish to be dragged into the fray. If this country is made to assist against its will, in the quarrels of others, then others should be made to pay the bills. If Rome is given as a compensation, then we shall have another proof of how little principle has been involved in that transaction. Count WALEWSKI has been in Florence for several days, and Prince NAPOLEON is expected soon to meet his father-in-law on the Northern border. The cloud which at present threatens, may blow over, but very few believe that the peace of Europe can be kept for a period of twelve months. If events should take such a turn as to enable Russia to leap with a single bound to Constantinople, it is to be hoped that at the same time the King of Italy may be allowed to seat himself at Rome.

It may gratify the curiosity of some to know what is said in Italy of the new position we hold on the American continent after the recent acquisition of territory, and the following from the *Nazione* of Florence may be taken as a specimen of the comments made:

> "Whatever may be the future reserved for the Confederation which the Cabinet of London is now making an effort to consolidate on the American continent, the immediate consequences will be such as to make it difficult to preserve the good relations which the British Government declares it to be its wish to keep up with the United States. The recent conduct of the Cabinet of St. James has strongly contributed to create between the American colonies and the United States an antagonism which may end by compromising the political existence of those colonies.
>
> Justly or unjustly, the Americans consider the formation of the new Confederation as another Mexican expedition set on foot by Great Britain. They know that left to itself the Confederation never could become an obstacle to the preponderance of the United States. They are persuaded that this reunion of States commences with little vitality; that the indifference of the population, the jealousy between the French and Anglo-Saxon elements, and the rivalry between the maritime provinces and those of the interior will not fail to dissolve the Confederation. The Americans know, at the same time, that the new organization is the work, in great part, of the class which, beyond any other, is distinguished for its aversion to republican institutions. The gentry, the Catholic Prelates, the functionaries, and, in short, all persons in the colony who depend directly or indirectly upon the Metropolitan Government and represent its ideas, have been those most zealous to establish the Confederation, and these circumstances sufficiently explain the distrust of the Americans.
>
> If on the part of England the new Confederation was only an expedient, first to liberate herself from all solidarity with the New World, the organization was, to say the least, superfluous, and it would have been better to have followed the counsel of Mr. BRIGHT proclaiming simply the independence of those territories, leaving to them their autonomy and the responsibility which must follow. If, on the contrary, the English Government shall persist in protecting, in its infancy, the Confederation, such conduct will only increase the perils which already menace her influence in the New World and the United States, which were able to tolerate on American soil isolated Provinces obedient to a European Government, witnessing the formation of a compact State under the ostensible protection of Great Britain, would revive in all its rigor the doctrine of Monroe. The recent discussions in the House of Representatives of America only confirm our opinions."

Indeed, nearly all here with whom I have conversed believe it to be the destiny, if not the duty, of the United States, in a few years, to absorb the whole of the Colonial territory on the north; and in the mouths of intelligent persons the phrase Imperial Republic is sometimes heard. Whatever may be the present value of the territory we have purchased, certain it is that its acquisition has already increased our prestige in Europe, and whatever we gain morally is something not easily measured by a money standard. All who value the principles upon which our Government is founded, consider all new territory brought under our control as so much more of the virgin earth consecrated to freedom, and become the asylum of the oppressed of all nations. It can never be forgotten that our Government is the author of the measure which offers a portion of our territory to the landless and homeless of every nation. Thus, our country represents in the world a great principle of benevolence, and has the gratitude and the blessing of the poor and those who are ready to perish.

One would think that the brigands had the intention of taking Sicily by a *coup de main*, if there be any truth in the report which reaches us to-day that no less than three hundred have made a descent upon that island. The Pope will be obliged to bestir himself more than he has yet to drive away from his borders these robber hordes, or, in spite of his army, now said so be twenty thousand strong; they may carry away from the Roman fold some of its innocent lambs, of Cardinals and Bishops, whose ransom might be equal to the revenues of his State.

Italian blood is growing warm as the season advances. Duels are becoming common, and, oddly enough, among those cool-headed people, editors and politicians, and even Ministers of State. Two or three have just had a cut at each other, and one is now laid up with a wound in the head. RATTAZZI has had his affair, which has been settled by the kind offices of friends. I have not heard that VICTOR EMMANUEL has yet been challenged. The weather is somewhat warm for the season, and roses have been blooming in the hedges all through the month of April.

The Cascine, the well known park of Florence, never looked better than it does at present. In the Grand Duke's time it was well kept up, and was the charming resort which so many Americans knew. The old Florentine experiences—of how many—were associated with carriage reunions in the great square, with music, visits, and lively chat. There the dandies displayed their handsomest trowsers and shining hats, for the admiration of ladies, young and old. And there were the races, on the long meadow, while the turf had still the freshness of the half-developed Spring. After the Grand Duke ran away, the Cascine fell into neglect, and it was no credit to Florence that so many broken hedges were left unrepaired, that the paths were covered with litter, and that so much rubbish was allowed to collect under the trees. But now all is changed, and the park is what it should be. In the Winter and early Spring, many workmen were employed, under direction, in putting everything in order, and the place is now what it was designed to be, fit for the recreation of both subject and sovereign. It is now under the control of the Municipality of Florence, which, with its present chief, the Sindic CAMBRAY DIGNY, leaves little to be found fault with.

The Cascine of Florence is an example of what can be done for embellishment with the simplest original materials. Here is a strip of flat meadow land stretching along the Arno for more than two miles, which, by the exercise of judgment and taste, has been made to possess a beauty which has become almost classical.

We have had GAVAZZI here preaching in the Italian Protestant Church. He has lost none of his force or fire. I have heard him preach many times, but never with more power and eloquence than on Sunday last.

Italy has just lost one of her faithful sons. CHARLES POERIO died on Sunday, and last night, followed by a crowd of mourners, I saw his remains carried through the streets of Florence to their last resting-place. POERIO died of a pulmonary complaint contracted during his long imprisonment.

Col. LAWRENCE, our Consul-General for the Kingdom of Italy, has returned to Florence from his visit to America. Gen. McCLELLAN, who has been passing the Winter at Nice, is also expected here.

ANGELICO.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE—WHAT ARE NATURAL RIGHTS?

No Natural Society—Sanctions of Law—Doctrines of Paine Failed—Christian Society Secures Rights.

THE BEECHES, Monday, May 13, 1867.

I was in New-York last week, and though not present at the Anniversary meetings, read some of the reported speeches at them. I observed that many of the speakers claimed that certain reforms they aimed at were "natural rights." Mrs. STANTON, for example, in some instructing remarks on female suffrage claims it, just as the advocates of negro suffrage did, as a natural right. This is assuming premises without proofs. Where do you find these natural rights? Where do you find a natural society? Where do you find natural laws? There has been so much nonsense uttered on this subject, that it would be a real service to such persons as I am, (sincerely desirous of learning any good thing,) to teach us these natural laws, and especially whence they are derived. A cause is not made stronger by assuming false premises, or by assuming what nobody understands. Was there ever a society regulated only by natural laws? Did history ever record a natural society, founded on natural rights? Has American history ever furnished such an example? From the first Constitution, written on the *Mayflower*, to the present moment, has there been a colony, a State or a church which founded its laws on natural rights? Has Mr. ASTOR any right to a brick house in New-York, upon which he bestowed no labor? When people talk of natural rights, they ought to have a distinct idea of what they mean. TOM PAINE went to England after our Revolution, with a firm belief, as he said, that he would revolutionize England in a very short time. He began with arguing for the natural rights against the civil laws of society—and England was *not* revolutionized. I am no more in favor of that aristocracy which EDMUND BURKE upheld with an eloquence which has never been surpassed, than I am in favor of that infidel society of which PAINE was defender. It is not necessary that we should adopt the theories of either in order to impress and maintain that Christian society, in which must be found both the rights and the happiness of mankind. Law must have a sanction—that is some authority, which creates the right and has power to enforce it. If you say that society can make and enforce the right, then it is no longer a natural right. If you say that God, who is the author of nature, has given the right to sanction, then, I ask you, when did God institute a law of suffrage, and where is the proclamation of it? The fact is, that to say *suffrage* is a natural right is a contradiction in terms; for suffrage is a term which belongs only to civil society. Some writers, such as RUTHERFORD, VATTEL and BURLAMAQUI, have written on what they call natural law, but I believe they have never asserted any natural right to vote. If women have a natural right to vote, at what age does the natural right to vote begin—ten, fifteen or twenty years? If voting is a natural right for a woman of eighteen, why not for a young man of eighteen? If Americans have a natural right to vote, I really should be glad to know how an Irishman got a natural right to vote in America? I can only account for it on Pat's assertion that he was "an American, born in Ireland." When persons of such fine minds as Mr. MILL and Mrs. STANTON argue for female suffrage, I listen attentively to at least the outline of their argument. In regard to my sympathies I go with them, for I have found women so much the better part of the human race that I am loth to think they could not do some good to our public affairs, now so corrupted by the passions and prejudices of men. But, alas! the women abuse the infirmities of men. Have they arrived at that angelic state pictured in the dreams of lovers, when no temptation can pervert them and no human errors mislead their judgment? But I am not about to argue against female suffrage, for if the question practically comes up in my time I shall vote for it, on grounds, however, very different from those announced by some of its advocates. I believe that if we have given the right of voting to ignorant foreigners and negroes, it is quite as safe to give it to women. It is only one of the great experiments we are trying, and I am convinced that we must try them all. I vote, therefore, for the experiment, and think that if the experiment fails, the American people have sense enough to give it up; if it succeeds, no one of all its disciples can rejoice more than I should. But I think it a sad mistake to put such an experiment on the fallacious ground of natural rights. There are undoubtedly some rights which may fairly be called natural, and these are admirably defined in the Declaration of Independence, that men have a "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The authors of the Declaration of Independence never dreamed of any natural right to vote. The nearest approach we have had to female suffrage in political affairs is in some of the assemblies of the North American Indians. When the tribes of the Northwest were in great danger they met in the wigwam and called the old women to council on the questions of war and peace. So also in some religious bodies the women vote; and I believe there has been no disadvantage from such proceedings. Nor can I believe the Republic would be injured by the suffrage of women. I once called on an old clergyman who had been a chaplain in the army, and was then teaching a female seminary. In the course of conversation he said: "I have been under civil government, ecclesiastical government, military government and petticoat government, and I like petticoat government the best." Now, if the women by voting would really take charge of the government, I should feel it to be a less hazardous experiment; but, unfortunately, they will not relieve us of the burdens, and I am afraid they will only add to the difficulties of our situation.

In noticing the doctrine of natural rights I am impelled to notice another thing, which I am pained to see among some of the advocates of great reforms. This is a disregard and irreverence toward our holy religion. The highest authority for human rights or freedom, and the only one which can maintain them, is the law of God. This is a Christian nation, and no man can disregard or speak lightly of Christianity without losing something of the respect of his fellow-men, and something of the weight which his talents or his opinions might give him. It is bad policy as well as wrong principle which makes any man disregard the religion of his country. This is not a country where the principles of PAINE, or the sentimentalism of ROUSSEAU, or the vapid oratory of infidelity, can prevail. It is best not to advocate any just cause on such weak and pitiful grounds.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

ROADS AND THINGS WEST.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, April 4, 1867.

It looks so easy to go from Chicago to Omaha on the map. A railway the whole distance, and almost an air line—a bridge over the Mississippi at Falton, no changes of cars—it is simplicity itself. Get in at Chicago, chat a little while, dine, smoke, cross bridge, De Soto and all that, read paper, sup, smoke, sleep and, *presto*, you are in Omaha. That's the way JOHN RODGERS and I figured it. We started all right, and the programme worked all right until we arrived at Clinton, which is on the wrong side of the Mississippi. The cars were crowded. Everybody was going West, and very many seemed to be quite indifferent how far they went, if it were only in that direction. The number of women and small children bound Westward indicates a great increase of the population in the States of Iowa and Nebraska. It is awful to think of the amount of baptism that must be performed there, and of the condition of the water after it. I never saw such fertile-looking children in my life. The particular car in which we sat abounded in twins. On the seat ahead of us were two small pair, and right ahead of them sat the father and mother with a sore-eyed boy squeezed in between them. I pitied that boy, he looked so lonely. I fancy that is what ruined his eyes. Although our car was not the regular smoking-car, fumigation was accepted as a matter of course. Among fifty or sixty original smells, one or two new ones made no difference.

We saw little of Illinois during the few hours' ride which took us over it. But we saw an immense amount of Iowa. I should judge it to be a very fine agricultural State. The soil we found very thick and heavy whenever we stepped off the cars. They raise a great deal of snow there. We stopped about four days in one large drift, and examined it thoroughly. The banks were very high, and the crust being frozen hard, we had to keep sounding our whistle to prevent horsemen from riding over us. Upon the whole we were not prepossessed with the advantages of Iowa as a residence. The bleak plains, the cold winds, the drifting snows are all very well for those that like them, but I don't like them. I dare say they have pleasant Summers and pretty girls in Iowa, but March don't appear to be the season for them. JOHN RODGERS says he don't wonder that the Iowa soldiers gained such a distinguished reputation in the war for courage and gallantry. "Poor fellows, they didn't want to come home, you know."

They have got a little town in Iowa they call Denison. It seemed a very promising town indeed. There was not much of it when we were there but still there was enough to grow on. They have some butter in the eating-house there that is capable of a great deal if it is not held back. From Denison to Council Bluffs the track has hardly had time to settle, but we passengers had; and I think our breakfast at Denison needed it. It is a long time ago, but as near as I can recollect we were two days on the trip. The roadbed was ballasted with snow and ice, and I don't think this method can be called a success. There was so much danger in running on the rails that our train avoided them as much as possible. Crossties answer the same purpose, only they are perhaps a little more jerky. We were somewhat surprised when we at last reached Omaha. We had been so long on the road that we had almost forgotten there was any end to it.

Long before we reached Omaha, while we were in Omaha, and ever since we have left Omaha, we have heard marvelous tales of a very remarkable hotel there. In Chicago we were earnestly advised to "see it and then go on." But unfortunately for us, an unexpected snow-storm blocked up the track of the Union Pacific Railroad, and we were delayed at the H— House about nine days. It is a fine large building and commands a good view of the river. We found a large number of people there who had been waiting for several days for a chance to get away somewhere; but with the river frozen and both East and West roads blocked up with snow they had been possessing themselves of patience until it had become a drug. They stood in front of the hotel as our muddy hack drove up and received us with that malignant joy which the wicked folks down yonder may be supposed to feel when they see a saint fall. The hotel was so crowded that the majority of us new comers were cotted in the ladies' parlor. There were no ladies in it however. Thus arranged, we were conducted into the dining-room. They manage this eating business at the H— House different from any other hotel I ever was in. It is done generally on the principal of inversion. You order rare steak and fried potatoes and you get fried steak and rare potatoes. They have a great many side dishes, though. Some of these are really interesting. I had blanc mange with chicken gravy, for instance, and JOHN RODGERS had a little dish put before him which he pronounced to be cut beef, with agglutinations. There was rather a plurality of gravy in it which looked like lard-oil in the Winter time, although I dare say it was not, and the little chunks of meat floated about in it like ships on the sea. We had little else to do but watch it, and it furnished us with considerable amusement. We succeeded in acquiring for ourselves on the very first evening a special waiter named ABNER. He was either a "yellow boy" in a white jacket, or a white boy in a yellow jacket, we never could tell which. It was pleasant to see ABNER coming in with our breakfasts. The crockery was piled up on the waiter before him so as almost to conceal him from our view, and we could tell that it was ABNER only by the edges of his grinning mouth which were generally visible on each side of the plates. It seemed impossible to eat all he brought, and we generally found it so. But they have a great deal of crockery at the H— House, and they are not at all stingy of it. It is the only place I have ever visited where they had attained the *chef d'œuvre* of serving one sardine on two plates. Upon the whole we did not like the H—— House. We are not the only people who entertain that view. Three thousand seven hundred and eight people have expressed the same opinion in our hearing, and there are several others coming up on the next coach who are said to agree with us. In fact, what poor H—— ever did to have his name inscribed on such a pillar of infamy as that blasted hotel, I don't know. Perhaps he was a traitor to his party. At any rate, there it stands; and the unfortunate H—— is now going down to posterity with tens of thousands of persevering, ever-recurring, always increasing curses after him. If he still lives, he lives under malediction, bitter and perpetual. The curse follows him; and when he lies down to die, he will "draw his last sigh by the side of his dam." (Poetry.) When we paid our bills at the H—— House, we found out that it was a first-class hotel. I am told they had a man East for some time, at WILLARD's and other big houses, studying the science of hotel book-keeping. He has been an apt scholar, and he has set his standard high. Such a charger, is enough to take a man's head off, as the charger, in Scripture took the head of John the Baptist. If he perseveres he will become distinguished.

I had much to tell you; but I owed society a duty—a six-barreled duty—which I have now discharged. Beware the gates of H—— Hotel, and remember

BIVINS.

Attempted Bank Robbery in Attica.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 13.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, two men approaching Benedict & Doty's Bank, in the village of Attica, heard a noise inside the bank, and saw a man near, apparently a watch set by persons inside, which circumstance aroused their suspicions. They assumed the manner of drunken men, and passed by unnoticed. Proceeding immediately to the depot, they procured the assistance of fifteen or twenty men, and returned to the vicinity of the bank building. They made so much noise approaching that the burglars thought they were a party returning from a social gathering, and presuming they would pass by without disturbing them, remained quiet, thus enabling the citizens to effectually surround the building. The party inside, on discovering their mistake, came out through the window. We understand that on making their appearance, they fired several shots into the crowd, causing naturally considerable confusion, but doing no damage. Some of the citizens, being armed, returned the fire, but without effect, and the burglars succeeded in making their escape by means of horses which they had in readiness in the immediate neighborhood. They left their "tools" in the bank. This is the third or fourth attempt to break the safe within the past eight months without success.

The Suicide of Hon. Elijah Hise—His Own Statement of the Causes of the Act.

The Louisville *Courier* publishes some interesting particulars of the suicide of Hon. ELIJAH HISE. Mr. W. J. BYRNE, writing from Russellville, under date of May 9, says:

"I suppose he did not live an instant after the discharge of the pistols. I say pistols, because he used two. Since his return from Washington he has been melancholy, so much so as to excite remark, even from his casual acquaintances. On yesterday he left my office after a short conversation, and went immediately home, not distant more than a hundred yards. In half an hour the report reached me that he had shot himself. I hurried down and found the report too true. He had lashed a couple of eight-inch rifled pistols together, and standing before a large-sized mirror had discharged both through his brain immediately over the eyebrows. The whole top of his head was blown completely off. Upon a small table immediately in front of him was found the inclosed manuscript, (a minute copy of which I send.) From this it appears that the condition of the country bore to such an extent upon his mind as to render death preferable. He has also been suffering for some months under *diabetes mellitus*, which contributed in a great degree no doubt to his despondency. He was sixty-five years of age July 4, 1866. You will perceive, from the date of his article, that he has contemplated the act some weeks. I believe you now have all the facts, and you can write such an article as you may be inclined."

JUDGE HISE'S NOTE.

I have lost all hope of being able to aid in saving the country from the impending disasters and ruin in which despotic and unconstitutional rule has involved her. I have been brought into the public service at an age too advanced, and at a period too late to allow me even to hope that I can do anything in aid of the restoration of constitutional government, even if admitted to a seat in Congress, which, it is said, would be refused.

I am enfeebled by the infirmities of age and by disease. I am weary of the world, and intend to leave it. I am sick at heart, and resort to death for relief. I shall leave a poor afflicted wife and kind relatives and friends, none of whom have any knowledge of my purpose. I have kept my intent to seek death for relief from the sorrows that afflict me, a secret from all. I do not think even a suspicion of it exists in the minds of either wife, kindred or friends.

SUNDAY, April 21, 1867. ELIJAH HISE.

There is a codicil to my will in my coat pocket, since placed in the hands of my wife. E. HISE.

The *Courier* says editorially: "A gentleman from Russellville informs us that nothing is known concerning the motives which prompted Hon. ELIJAH HISE to destroy his own life beyond what was stated in the note he left behind. He took dinner on the day of the melancholy occurrence with his niece, the wife of Hon. A. G. RHEA, and appeared to be cheerful and in his usual condition of mind, showing no excitement, or in any way indicating that he was laboring under any physical or mental distress. After dinner he returned to his own house, and in the course of one or two hours he was a corpse, leaving the world to conjecture what could have induced a man of his giant intellect to have committed a deed which is usually confined to imbeciles and cowards. It is believed, however, and has been for many years, that a vein of insanity ran through his whole family. His father was found dead many years ago, badly stabbed and cut, and the circumstances seemed to justify the idea of suicide. He also had a brother, JOSEPH HISE, a lawyer of talent and a very eccentric wag, who was lost off from a vessel between New-Orleans and Havana, and it was believed that he jumped overboard. Both the father and the son may have been suicides, and if this was true it would furnish the key to Mr. HISE's fatal act.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A paper in Selma, Ala., says that since the 1st of January last, over $3,000,000 have gone from that city and the country tributary thereto, to the Northwest for plantation supplies, and that it is, perhaps, not too much to estimate that at least as much more must go in the same direction during the remainder of the season. The cotton shipped thence will not exceed $4,500,000.

The skeleton of an unknown man was found in the woods near Cold Spring, May 13. It is suspected by some that the deceased was a horse-thief or highway robber, since a coachman who was attacked by a gang in that locality about a year ago defended himself successfully with his pistol, and had reason to believe that he wounded some of his assailants.

A lady in Portland, Me., applied at the Police office on Monday in search of a lost cat. She said she would give $1,000 to have the feline returned to her, as it was one she brought from England, and set a great deal by it. The cat had a gold necklace on that was worth $40.

By the new New-Jersey school law, $100,000 annually are appropriated for the support of public schools, $40,000 of which are to be furnished from the increase of the school fund, and this appropriation the Trustees of the fund are authorized to divide into two or more installments.

The Bangor *Whig* says that potatoes are coming freely into the market there, and are generally of a good quality. Seventy cents per bushel is the ruling price. Butter 25 cents per pound. Eggs have sold as low as 18 cents per dozen. Beans are from $3 25 to $4 50 per bushel.

A stone-mason, while standing on the wall in the third story of a new building in Cincinnati, was struck by a derrick and precipitated to the ground—a distance of about thirty feet—breaking both arms, fracturing his skull and injuring him internally.

A man in Lewiston, Me., who last Winter left some butter with a grocer for sale, and refused 45 cents for it, was very much exasperated on the 10th, when the grocer offered him 25 cents, if he would take his pay in goods. He took his tubs home.

Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, has received from the North an old deed bearing date June 1, 1795, in which ELIZABETH and JAMES BECKETT convey to JAMES CRAWFORD, certain lands on Edisto Island.

The Albany papers warn their readers against a female swindler whom they describe as "LUCY, the cook, a woman who has lost her trunk containing all her clothing, and has just arrived from England, though probably born in Ireland."

Some Virginia ladies have formed a Manassas Memorial Association, and make an appeal for $5,000 to enable them to re-inter the remains of the Southern soldiers who fell there and to erect a monument.

It is said that the insulated line of telegraph from Boston to Washington has been sold to the Franklin Telegraph Company, or consolidated with it, and is now under the management of the Franklin Company.

The butchers in Indianapolis, Ind., held their annual festival and celebration on Wednesday, the 15th inst. A local paper thinks that if they could celebrate the price of beef down to a reasonable figure it would be something worth while.

A Buffalo Clergyman on Sunday delivered a sermon on moving, taking as his text: "Moreover I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own, and move no more."

ROBERT MORTIMER *alias* Briggs, has been arrested in Washington, charged with several burglaries, and with shooting an officer. The *Republican* says he is the most dangerous burglar ever in the district, BLUE and ROBINSON not excepted.

The Government has placed men at Rochester and other points on the line of the canal, who are instructed to stop and detain all boats that have not taken out Custom-house papers and paid tonnage dues.

The schooner *Flying Fish* arrived at Gloucester, Mass., from Grand Bank May 13, with 80,000 weight of halibut, the largest catch ever taken into that city.

They have a Sea and Land Social Fraternity in Boston for the purpose of encouraging and fostering friendly interest between seamen and Christian landsmen.

Immense beds of the best quality of bituminous coal have been discovered in Houston County, Texas, and quantities of cannel coal in San Saba County.

The Grand Eight-Hour League of Michigan is to meet at Lansing on the 21st inst., at which time the State Constitutional Convention will be in session there.

There is a lawyer in Tidioute who writes a client in Erie that "the present condition of things is not changed," and that a "Justice who died some time ago is still dead."

A Virginia paper speaks of a little boy, about 5 years of age, who "while carelessly handling a gun," on Tuesday last, shot and instantly killed his sister, aged about 3 years.

The cathedral which has been in process of erection in Burlington, Vt., for five years past, is almost completed, and will be ready for dedication in August next.

Base ball occupies so much of the time of many young men in Boston that employers now inquire of applicants for positions whether they belong to a ball club.

So high is the price of wood in Hamilton, C. W., that second-hand furniture stores are said to be the most advantageous places for procuring fuel at present.

In New-Orleans 43,769 white children are attending the public schools. In 1857 there were but 21,891 scholars. The *per capita* outlay in 1866 was $21 09.

Two Germans in St. Paul, Minn., claim to have discovered the secret in the manufacture of the explosive cartridges used in the needle-guns of Prussia.

The workmen engaged in laying water mains in New-Haven are on a strike, and have provoked some serious disturbances.

An old scissor-grinder in Youngstown, Ohio, took an overdose of morphine a few nights ago and was found dead in the morning.

A mean thief in Indianapolis, Ind., stole from a little boy $10, which he had just drawn as a pension for his widowed mother.

Fifty-three persons were baptized in the river at Auburn, Me., on Sunday last, in the presence of three or four thousand spectators.

A man in Baltimore, on the 6th inst., cruelly beat a little boy six years of age with his whip for getting upon his wagon. He was arrested.

Detroit is recovering from its lizard panic, very few being now found in the water-pipes.

Western papers say there is a horse in Iowa 19½ hands high, and weighing 2,500 pounds.

A reading and chess club is to be established at Eufaula, Ala.

A valuable stock of smuggled goods was seized in an auction-room in Rochester May 13.

There was a slight frost at Montgomery, Ala., May 8.

An attempt was made to burn a school-house in Exeter, N. H., on the night of the 11th inst.

Another opera-house is to be built in Philadelphia. The site for it cost $60,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

STREET TRANSFORMATION.

Two Years' Labor Down-town and it's Cost—New Buildings South of Canal-street—Ten Million Dollars Expended in the Work of Transformation.

Although but few of those who have passed through the streets at right angles to, and parallel to, Broadway below Canal-street, can have failed to express astonishment at the extraordinary transformation going on in that locality, yet the number who have had any clear idea of the vast sums of money which are being expended there, have not been many. This change has been going on since early in 1865. The vast fortunes accumulated during the war by down-town traders have here built themselves a lasting foundation, it is to be hoped, in iron, marble, and brown-stone. Fortunes thus spent in the enrichment of our great City, and to increase her hold upon the country as the great trade mart of the States, are spent well, and few will envy their owners, whilst the many will wish them the realization of their ventures, and addition to their well-spent gains.

To give our readers some figures, that they may know the extent of the change that has taken place within two years in the down-town region, we have at considerable pains, procured the appended list, showing the cost of new buildings raised mainly on the obscure streets lying south of Canal-street, with a few of those erected on Broadway. The names of such streets as Church, Walker, White, Reade, and Mercer, a few years ago, suggested any thing but remembrances of architectural beauty, and were associated with ideas far remote from those which are connected with the control of counting-houses or the care of vast stores of valuable goods. To those who now pass down them it is difficult to realize the possibility of the change in so brief a space of time; yet another year will confirm that change still more, as by that time will be carried off the few remaining dilapidated land marks of the past, and upon their sites will rise the great emporiums which will complete this new City within the City.

It will be noticed that no single expenditure in construction below $25,000 is given in the list. This necessarily excludes a large outlay, as the sums between $10,000 and $25,000 employed in remodeling old buildings, and in the erection of lighter structures for special purposes, are very many in number, and, taken in the aggregate, and added to the total of the following statement, would probably swell the already astounding figures 50 per cent.

NEW BUILDINGS SOUTH OF CANAL COMMENCED IN 1865.

Commenced	Completed.	Location.	Name of Owner.	Cost.
1865. Nov.	Dec., 1866	S. E. corner of B'way & Ann	James Gordon Bennett	$ 400,000
Jan	Nov., 1865	159, 161 Broadway	Mr. Jones	100,000
May	Dec., 1865	175 Broadway	Germania Ins. Company	40,000
May	Oct., 1865	153 Broadway	J. M. & W. Shute	30,000
Oct	Feb., 1866	284 Greenwich	Desmond & Dennis	27,000
Jan	Dec., 1866	75, 77 Leonard	Mr. Algers	100,000
Jan	Dec., 1866	58, 60 Leonard	Mr. Deutsch	90,000
Jan	Dec., 1866	44 White	Thos. Lewis	85,000
March	Dec., 1866	59 Worth	James Smith	30,000
June	Jan., 1866	46, 48 and 50 White	Samuel Wood	125,000
July	Dec., 1866	87 Franklin	John Mack	30,000
July	Dec., 1866	154 Church	M. Kelogg	40,000
Aug	Dec., 1866	101 Franklin	Wm. Watson	40,000
Aug	Dec., 1866	Cor. Leonard and Church	Mr. Bogart	61,000
Sept	April, 1866	Cor. Franklin and Church	Mr. Duckwart	80,000
Sept	Jan., 1866	16, 18 Thomas	Claflin & Co.	50,000
Nov	Nov., 1867	31, 33 Vestry	Corp. City of New-York	43,000
Nov	April, 1866	Cor. Franklin and Church	Billings & Co.	125,000
May	Aug., 1865	137 Worth	S. Woodward	40,000
Aug	May, 1866	22 Reade	A. T. Stewart	120,000
July	Sept., 1865	Cor. New and Ex'ge-place	A. T. Stewart	25,000
July	May, 1866	14, 24 Nassau	Turner Bros.	45,000
Dec	June, 1866	212 Broadway	Knox	48,000
Total				$2.179,000

COMMENCED IN 1866.

Commenced	Completed.	Owner.	Location.	Cost.
1866. Jan	April, 1866	J. M. Slade	57 Leonard	$40,000
March	July, 1866	J. M. Slade	102, 104 Franklin	80,000
March	Sept., 1866	Mudge & Co.	43, 45 White	125,000
March	Sept., 1866	Daniel March	40 White	80,000
March	Oct., 1866	J. M. Slade	191 Church	90,000
March	July, 1866	Ogd'n & Mount	56 Walker	30,000
April	Oct., 1866	Jas. Townsend	50 Lispenard	36,000
April	Oct., 1866	P. K. Francis	46, 48 Lispenard	65,000
April	Oct., 1866	W. Whelfeld'r	44 Lispenard	36,000
April	Oct., 1866	D. C. A. Kingsland	40 Lispenard	40,000
May	Feb., 1867	J. M. Slade	22, 24 White	130,000
May	Feb., 1867	J. M. Slade	26 White	130,000
May	March, 1867	Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.	152 Broadway	60,000
May	March, 1867	Slade & Colby	21, 23 White	80,000
May	March, 1867	M. Taylor	54 Pine	30,000
May	March, 1867	B. Blanco	272 Water	32,000
June	Oct., 1866	B. Blanco	274 Water	32,000
June	Oct., 1866	E. S. Higgins & Co.	410 Broadway	100,000
June	Dec., 1866	Graham & Co.	208, 210, 212 Canal, 93, 95 Mulberry	85,000
June	Dec., 1866	E. S. Higgins	61, 63, 65 Franklin	95,000
June	March, 1867	Union Dime S'v'gs Bank	396 Canal	90,000
June	Dec. 1866	M. & S. Sternberger	52 White	50,000
		Wm. S. J. Zabreski	54, 56 White	90,000
June	March, 1867	D. C. Parmlee	165, 167 B'way	50,000
June	Dec. 1866	Jno Sexton	16 Desbrosses	25,000
June	Feb., 1867	J. R. Ford	39, 41 Walker	90,000
June	Nov. 1866	D. Sweeney	76 Chatham	30,000
June	Dec. 1866	A. Wood	56 White	55,000
June	Feb. 1867	R. Moore	76 Franklin	45,000
June	Feb. 1867	S. A. Warren	78 Franklin	45,000
June	Nov	E. Faile	130, 132 Water	35,000
June	Nov	L. Estele	335, 337 Greenwich	50,000
June	Oct. 1866	J. Mooney	124, 126 Chur'h	30,000
June	Feb. 1867	D. Dodge	80 Franklin	45,000
June	Dec. 1866	A. Hamilton	227, 229 B'way	150,000
June	Nov	B. J. Meyers	383 Greenw'h	25,000
June	Feb. 1867	G. Hughes & Co	198, 200 Chur'h	50,000
July	March, 1867	J. C. Wemple	444, 446 Pearl	55,000
July	March, 1867	A. J. Dittenhoefer	218 Church	32,000
June	March, 1867	G. Schmelzel	Cor. White & Church	40,000
		T. Monell	207 Fulton	100,000
Aug	April, 1867	Slade & Colby	S.W. cor. Ch'h & White, 31 White	175,000
Aug	Feb., 1867	M. Paymenski	196 Church	33,000
Aug	March, 1867	Am. Exp. Co.	Block bound'd by Laight, Hubert, Callister	50,000
Sept	March, 1867	A. S. Allison	46 Vesey	100,000
Sept	April, 1867	J. Taylor Sons	32 Harrison	30,000
July	April, 1867	Slade & Colby	13, 15 White	90,000
July	April, 1867	Slade & Colby	17, 19 White	90,000
Oct	April, 1867	D. B. Babcock	44, 46, 48 Leonard	180,000
Oct	March, 1867	B. G. Pippey & Co	47, 49 White	65,000
Oct	April, 1867	Smith, Lawr'ce & Brink'r	44 W. B'way	44,000
Oct	April, 1867	Jno. Stewart	15 State	75,000
Oct	April, 1867	D. A. Kingsland	219, 221 Ch'ch	90,000
Oct	April, 1867	H. Brinker	46 W. B'Way	35,000
Aug	Dec., 1867	Judson & Leary	56 Lispenard	25,000
Nov	April, 1867	C. Alexander	28 White	70,000
Oct	April, 1867	C. H. Braslet	281, 284 West st	40,000
Nov	April, 1867	Vernon Bros.	Fm. Duane to Pearl, 244 Wm.	100,000
Nov	April, 1867	A. J. Dittenhoefer	220 Church	30,000
May	Nov., 1866	E. Dewitt	3, 5 Bridge	38,000
Nov	April, 1867	Martin	20 Thomas	40,000
Nov	April, 1867	Max Weil	112 Franklin	40,000
Nov	April, 1867	Wm. Voorhis	47 Leonard	40,000
Dec	April, 1867	Louis Dubois	54 Lispenard	40,000
Nov	April, 1867	Jordan, Marsh & Co.	184, 186 Ch'ch	180,000
Dec	April, 1867	B. H. Hutton	106, 108 Reade	50,000
Total				$4,298,000

The above figures represent the cost of the structures only—the prices of the lots are not included, and these in many instances are enormous, especially in the later purchases, when the character of the change taking place became clear to the comprehension of the lords of the soil.

During this present year the following buildings have been raised: The store of Messrs. POZNANSKI & Co., No. 216 Church-street; cost of structure $28,000; of ROBERT WHITE, No. 234 Church, $15,000; of THEODORE STEVENS, No. 326 Canal, $23,000; of WILLIAMS, GRIFFITH & Co., No. 248 West, $30,000; of JOEL RICHARDSON, No. 414 Broadway, $60,000; and of HEINE, HUBER & Co., No. 34 Walker, through to Church, $80,000.

There are now in process of erection within the same area, and mainly within the Fifth Ward, twenty building which may be estimated at a probable cost each of $60,000—adding another million and a quarter to the amounts above given. It may be said in round numbers and in conclusion that it is fair to assume that since January of 1865, $10,000,000 have been expended for labor and material only in this work of down-town transformation.

The Old Dutch Church of New-York—Proposed Change of Name.

Few persons of the vivacious throngs pressing in and out of the doors of the New-York City Post-office, trouble themselves with the thought that the quaint old structure, made, for several years, to answer the City's postal necessities, represents the first Protestant Church planted on Manhattan Island. Such is the fact, notwithstanding. In 1609, HUDSON's discovery of the river bearing his name took place. In 1613 Holland merchants and traders were found at Manhattan plying their work. An agricultural settlement had begun in 1623. Religious services were held on the island, during much of this interval, by a people taught and loving to recognize God in affairs ministering to their temporal prosperity. A room sufficiently ample for public religious worship, was provided in the second story of a rude mill, and set apart for this purpose in 1626. This was supplanted by a plain, though substantial wooden edifice, specially built for the congregation in 1633. A stone edifice, 70 feet by 52, was built some ten years afterward to accommodate the growing number of worshippers, and located in the fort, now known as the Battery. This served the needs of the congregation till, in 1693, the larger and more commodious church in Garden-street, afterward known as the "South Dutch Church," was opened for divine worship.

As the population increased, additional church accommodation became necessary, and the Nassau-street Church (afterward known as the "Middle Dutch") arose as the result of this want. This building, so long one of the familiar landmarks of the City, and so intimately associated with all that marks the City's growth and progress, was opened for the worship of God in 1729. For a period of 115 years the ordinances of religion were regularly administered in this church, till in 1844 the inexorable demands of business and the surging of the crowded population toward the upper parts of the City forced the abandonment of the church and its consignment to secular uses.

In 1664 the English obtained possession of Manhattan Island, and the Episcopal Church service was introduced. The first Trinity building, reared on the site now occupied by its imposing successor, was opened for public worship in 1797. During the interval the English service was performed, while the churches previously established adhered to the language of the "fatherland," and were hence known as *Dutch* churches, in contradistinction to the Episcopal or English Church, in which worship was conducted in the English tongue. The Dutch language was continued in the churches of this name throughout the century, the last sermon being preached in it by the late Dr. KNOX in 1803, in the old Garden-street Church. The Dutch service was varied, however, by preaching in English since 1764, Rev. ARCHIBALD LAIDLIE, a Scotch preacher from Flushing, in Holland, having in that year settled as associate pastor of this church.

The Holland language yielded the ground reluctantly, and only after stern struggles to maintain its ascendency. The minutes of the General Synod were kept in this language till 1794, when a formal resolution of the body decided in favor thenceforth of the English. The strange pertinacity of the Dutch fathers in clinging to a language, in their public worship, which for all practical purposes was fast becoming an "unknown tongue," caused numbers of their people to attend the Episcopal Church, with which many of the leading Dutch families of the island—such as the Stuyvesants, Brevoorts, Verplancks, Van Rensselaers, Hoffmans, Schuylers, and others—became afterward identified. Had the Dutch language in the pulpit ministrations of the Church been abandoned altogether half a century earlier than it was, it had prevented numbers of staunch and influential families of Holland extraction, whose descendants now strengthen and adorn the Church of their adoption, from straying into other than the paternal fold.

The name "Reformed Dutch Church," by which the denomination is now distinguished, was not the one it bore when the first worshippers from Holland set up their altars on these shores. In the fatherland the name was the Reformed Church of the Netherlands. On Manhattan Island it was the Reformed Church of the New-Netherlands, by which the early Dutch possessions on this continent were known. This name it retained for upward of a century. The word "Dutch" was interpolated in its name, and gradually in its title, through the planting of the English Church here, as already noticed, the two names being descriptive of the languages in which the services of each were conducted. So long as the Holland language continued to be used in public worship, the word "Dutch" was fittingly applied to the church. When the language disappeared, however, this special fitness ceased to exist. The word became, in fact, a misnomer as applied to congregations worshipping in the English language, and composed in no small measure, as they soon began to be, of people of various nationalities, many of whom had not a drop of Holland blood in their veins. The name, moreover, excited prejudice among many who, though not familiarly acquainted with the history of the church nor attracted by the force of ancestral associations, yet preferring its doctrine, order and polity, would have joined its communion but for the repelling influence in question. This has operated as a decided hindrance to the expansion and prosperity of the church in the Western States, where the word "Dutch" is *generic*, embracing all peoples who speak the German tongue, and perhaps some other tongues besides, and where a church bearing this un-American stamp is certain to be shunned by persons who speak English alone, as they would shun a Jewish synagogue inviting them to a repast of pure Hebrew.

For these and other reasons, the Reformed Dutch Church is proposing to change her name, by leaving out a word from her title which has long ceased to describe her as she is. She proposes simply to drop the interpolated word which circumstances made for a time expedient and appropriate, and resume the name she brought from the fatherland—a simple and expressive name without misguiding admixtures. The General Synod, which met in New-York last June, appointed a committee consisting of seven well-known clergy and laity—among the former the venerable Dr. DEWITT of New-York—to prepare a report on the subject of the change proposed. This report will be presented at the annual meeting of the Synod, to sit a Geneva, N. Y., in June next. It will be favorable to the change. The matter will then go to the various lower judicatories for their separate action, the result of which will decide the question as it comes before the General Synod of 1868. It were premature to indicate what the ultimate decision will be. The question was submitted to the lower assemblies several years ago, and decided then adversely to any change of name. But the sentiment of the Church has grown much clarified since that time, and the fashion of looking at questions of interest in a practical way, and in their adaptation to present and pressing issues, is spreading far and working wonders. The change in 1868 of the name of the Reformed Dutch Church into Reformed Church of North America, might be looked upon by some as decidedly among these wonders. But the age makes daily changes more wondrous far than this.

X. Y.

Steam on the Eleventh-avenue.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen held an adjourned meeting yesterday, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forbidding the Hudson River Railroad Company to use steam on the Eleventh-avenue, below Fifty-third-street.

Mr. C. C. ELLIS, of No. 408 Ninth-avenue, testified that he owned property on the Eleventh-avenue; the use of steam there caused him and others great annoyance; property, he thought, had depreciated 50 per cent. on the avenue; the cars run at all speeds there, some fast, some slow; an arrangement was made by the Common Council with the Company that they should take off the steam cars below Fifty-third-street, and put on small cars; the Company's excuse for not taking off steam was that they had been at great expense; they promised to take it off, however, when they had built their depot; the depot has been built for several years; residents on the avenue are much afraid of the cars; accidents frequently occur; a man was killed there in September last, near Forty-eighth-street; a man named HENRY McMULLEN was also killed some time ago; the jarring caused by the trains shakes down the plaster on the ceilings of the houses; the trains take from two to four minutes to run from Thirtieth to Fifty-third-street; thought that horse-cars could run the distance, without stoppages, in about eight minutes; the Company has no authority, so far as witness knew, to run steam-cars across Tenth-avenue; they run across the avenue, however; at Fifty-third-street the population is not very dense.

Mr. ALBERT DEWES, who resides at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, testified that he has lived there five years; has twice had his wagon overturned by the cars, while unloading it in front of his store; his business is injured by the steam cars on the avenue; owns real estate on the avenue; if the steam was taken off each of his lots would be worth $3,000 or $4,000 more than at present; forty or fifty trains run past his door per day; the cars stop on the avenue and block it up; trains stop there two or three hours; carmen complain very much about this; the Company unload their live stock on the avenue; they have no depot there; the running of the cars shakes the houses very much.

Mr. JOHN R. HOPPER, of No. 582 Tenth-avenue, testified that the trains on Eleventh-avenue run at a dangerous rate of speed; property is injured by the running of the cars; they are dangerous to persons crossing the avenue; the cars run at the rate of twenty miles per hour; property is depreciated from eighteen to twenty per cent. by steam being used on the avenue.

Some conversation ensued between the members of the Committee as to whether or not the managers of the Hudson River Railroad should be notified to appear before the Committee.

Mr. GIBNEY said he did not think the Company cared anything about the Committee or the Common Council, and that it was a matter for the property-owners to give evidence on, rather than the Company.

It was then decided to adjourn to Thursday next, at noon.

The McCaffrey Wife Murder—The Prisoner Held for Trial.

Pursuant to previous announcement, Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday morning, at the Mount Sinai Hospital, in West Twenty-eighth-street, over the body of Mrs. ANNIE McCAFFREY, who died on Wednesday morning from a pistol-shot wound received on Tuesday night at the hands of her husband, JAMES, during a quarrel at their residence, No. 250 Tenth-avenue. The facts in the case were published in yesterday's TIMES. The Coroner accepted a mass of wholly unimportant testimony, the principal witness being Officer JAMES PERKINS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who testified that he was on post in Tenth-avenue on Tuesday night, and heard an alarm rap about 11 o'clock. He found a crowd gathered near the door of No. 250 Tenth-avenue, and learned that a woman had been shot. He entered the house and found the deceased lying on the floor bleeding from a wound in the neck. The officer examined the wound and sent one of his brother officers for a physician. On being asked who had shot her, she replied that her husband had, who was then lying on the bed, and pointed to the prisoner; at that time deceased stated that her husband always kept a pistol; she believed that her husband, when he fired the shot, had been intoxicated, and always slept with his revolver beneath his pillow; when he fired the shot he jumped up and attempted to choke her; then he laid down on the bed and refused to give her the baby; the prisoner had fired only once; witness stated that the pistol exhibited was just as he found it, not loaded in any chamber. This testimony was corroborated by Officers SMITH and STEWART. Several of the other occupants of the house were examined, but they knew nothing of the matter except that the prisoner had been intoxicated all day, and that they heard the report of the pistol.

SELIGMAN TELLER, M. D., House Surgeon of the Jews' Hospital, testified to having made the *post mortem* examination of the remains of deceased. He found that the ball had entered the neck just above the shoulder, traversed the chest, and lodged under the armpit; death was the result of oedema pulmonum, and the nervous shock attendant upon the gunshot wound.

The case being closed, the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, charging JAMES McCAFFREY with the murder of his wife, and he was accordingly committed to the City Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner is a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, and a laborer in the employ of FLANAGAN & WALLACE, brewers, in West Twenty-fourth-street. He denied his guilt.

Aunt Judy, Aged One Hundred and Ten Years.

New-York has few centenarians. Not many indeed reach the allotted "three score years and ten." This fact alone is sufficient apology for a brief sketch of the life of one of the oldest and most respectable yet most obscure of our citizens.

JUDY GREEN, or "Aunt Judy" as all loved to call her, died at the Colored Home on the 13th inst., at the extreme age of 110 years. Few who have visited the Home during the past twenty years had not learned to love and respect this aged Christian.

She was born at Fishkill, about the year 1758, a slave of ISAAC STORMS. When she was a young woman her master sold her to CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT, of this City, with whom she lived six years and then ran away. For the next two years she was in the family of LINDLEY MURRAY, and about that time obtained her freedom. Shortly after her emancipation she was married, and became the mother of four sons, all of whom, and her husband, she survived many years. Her father was African and her mother Indian. Her general health has been good, though frequent attacks of rheumatism had so crippled her as to render walking extremely difficult for the last few years of her life. She has never been addicted to alcoholics, but has for many years been an inveterate smoker.

Her mental faculties remained unimpaired until an hour or two before her death. She had an astonishing memory, especially for events that occurred during her earlier life. During the Revolution she was at different times bearer of dispatches to Gen. WASHINGTON when he was encamped on Washington Heights. Her eye would brighten as she related the evacuation of New-York by the British, WASHINGTON's grand entrance into the City and the ox-roast on Murray Hill in honor of the event. She had served as cook in many of the first families of the City, and would at times intimate that "[illegible] some of a noble ancestry," [illegible] the habits of living of the present generation.

Aunt JUDY was a Christian, but not in profession merely. Her theology knew no abstractions; religion that did not enter into everyday life and control every thought and action was to her no religion at all. Though her life was obscure and her suffering at times great, she never omitted an opportunity of doing all she could for the welfare of others; and many grateful ones, rich and poor, will long remember the words of gentle admonition or of Christian sympathy she was ever ready to give when occasion offered. While others were complaining of the hardness of their lot, she would pleasantly say that as long as she could get a cup of tea and a piece of bread, with plenty of tobacco, she was happy. Her faith in the promises of God was unwavering; and though she was ready to go at any time, she frequently expressed the desire to "wait till her Master called for her." The messenger came suddenly; in two hours from the attack this aged woman was called home. Though the earthly house of her tabernacle was quickly dissolved, she had "a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

W.

A Skeleton Found in the Woods.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two gentlemen, while walking on Sunday last upon Arden's Mountain, on the south peak, which is about 600 feet above the Hudson River at Garrison's, and when upon the top, looking westward toward the river, saw some cloth, as if cast off. Upon examining it, however, they discovered that it contained the skeleton of a man, the body having entirely decomposed, and nothing but the bones being left, the cloth keeping them together. The skeleton looks like that of a man of small size and quite short, not over five feet four or six inches. The skull recedes a little and is of small size; eight of the teeth are filled with gold, and very nicely done; some of them are filled in two places; front teeth small. The clothing was a black silk hat, size 6¾, made by A. HARIO, St. Louis; coat of broadcloth, cut sack frock; pants and vest of cassimere, dark color; boots, calfskin, pegged, of light soles, not much worn, size about seven. In the pocket was found a small pocket-book, and in it was what had been a $2 greenback and a three-cent silver piece, a lead pencil and a New-York *Daily Tribune*, dated June 23, 1866, and also a *Petroleum Recorder*, the date of which could not be made out; both papers were about all gone. Near his right hand lay a four-bladed knife, the large blade open; one blade was broken out.

The skeleton was disposed as if the man had lain down to sleep, with the head up the hill and in a smooth spot. He was four or five rods from the body lay on the right side. It is a very great mystery to all about Garrisons. The Coroner of Philipstown, J. HAZEN PERRY, of Cold Spring, has the remains in his possession. Who it is will be hard to tell. The spot where the remains were found is a very secluded one, a place not often passed by human beings, but very pleasant, commanding a very fine view of the Hudson River and the Highlands.

WM. D. GARRISON.

GARRISONS, N. Y., May 14, 1867.

Awards of Contracts.

The Croton Department and the Comptroller have awarded the following contracts:

For sewers in Chrystie-street, between Division and Houston-streets, the contract was awarded to MICHAEL GAVIN at $4,678; time, thirty days. For sewers in Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenue, the contract was awarded to JAMES GALLAGHER at $12,237 70; time, eighty-five days. For a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the contract was awarded to M. GAVIN at $4,831 50; time, thirty days. For sewers in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and in Fifth avenue, between Sixty-third and Seventieth streets, the contract was awarded to JEREMIAH CROWLEY at $38,370; time, one hundred and fifty days. For sewers in Monroe and Henry streets, between Pike and Rutgers streets, and in Henry-street, between Catharine and Market streets, the contract was awarded to JAMES EVERARD at $5,925 65; time, fifty days. For sewers in Water-street, between Peck-slip and Dover-street, and in Madison-street, between Roosevelt and Pearl streets, the contract was awarded to CHARLES P. DEVLIN at $2,773 50; time, forty days. For sewers in Elm-street, between Hester and Grand streets, and in Suffolk-street, between Grand and Broome streets, the contract was awarded to JAMES EVERARD at $2,811; time thirty days.

For regulating and laying crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, both sides of intersection of Forty-sixth-street, the contract was awarded to R. & J. CUNNINGHAM at $518; time, seven days. For regulating and laying crosswalks from the westerly side of Broadway at Forty-third-street to the westerly sidewalk of Seventh-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, the contract was awarded to HUGH REILLY at $1,575 50; time, six days. For regulating and laying crosswalks in Third-avenue from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street, the contract was awarded to HUGH REILLY at $[illegible] 06; time, fifteen days. For regulating and laying crosswalks at the junction of Greenwich and Sixth avenues; the contract was awarded to R. & J. CUNNINGHAM at $1,299; time, eight days. For regulating and laying crosswalks across Horatio-street at Jackson-square, and across Eighth-avenue, at Abingdon-square; the contract was awarded to GEORGE KINSEY at $521 50; time, seven days. For regulating and laying crosswalks across Fifth-avenue at One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Fifth streets; the contract was awarded to HUGH REILLY at $651; time, ten days. For regulating and laying crosswalks across

Waverley-place at West Tenth-street, and across Greenwich-street at Horatio street; the contract was awarded to GEORGE KIDNEY at $294 10; time, four days.

The Clipper Libel Case.

The examination in the case of G. L. FOX, proprietor of the Old Bowery Theatre, *vs.* FRANK QUEEN, editor of the *Clipper*, for alleged libel, as formerly reported in our columns, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court.

The complainant was the only witness examined. His testimony was given as follows:

G. L. Fox, Cross-examined, said: I have known Fanny Herring fourteen years; I first became acquainted with her at the National Theatre in this City; she was then a comedienne; my business was comedian and stage-manager of that theatre; I had nothing to do with her engagement; I have employed her as an actress; Mr. Lingard and I employed her first about eight or nine years ago at the Old Bowery Theatre; I don't know where she lived at that time; I don't think I visited her house at that time; I have visited her at her residence; I can't remember where she lived when I first visited her; when she kept house in Orchard-street. I visited her perhaps once or twice a week; I don't remember how long she lived there; I have escorted her home from the theatre after the performances, and occasionally I have gone into the house; she moved from Orchard-street to Pike-street; I visited her at Pike-street daytimes as well as evenings; not frequently; she remained in Pike-street almost a year she next lived in Clinton-street; she lived there a couple of years, I think; I visited her in Clinton-street; saw her home from the theatre sometimes while she lived in Clinton-street; cannot swear that I never went into that house; she next moved to Allen-st.; she remained there about a year or two; I continued my visits to her at that place; she then moved to Fiftieth-street; she has lived there for the last three years; don't know that she ever lived in Rivington-street; she lived in Stanton-street a long time ago; I have visited her in Fiftieth-street: I have accompanied her home to Fiftieth-street after the performance; can't tell how often, but principally in the day-time; the Fiftieth-street house I hire for her in my own name, deducting the rent from her salary or benefits; I never kept any accounts with her; never paid any other bills for her; bills paid by my clerk were charged against her salary; have made presents to her: never gave her a set of furs; have taken rides with her in Central Park; not since last Summer; will not swear that I have not ridden one hundred times in the Park with her; the horses are mine and the carriage Miss Herring's; I did not pay for the carriage; the bill for it was paid at my office and charged against her salary; I have ridden in Central Park with my wife, perhaps five times, but never in the carriage just referred to; Miss Herring's business engagement with me ceased on the 11th of the present month; she has not played any since the middle of March, but was in the habit of visiting the theatre since then, in every instance going behind the scenes upon the stage; I know a man by the name of Whalley; he is an actor; he had an engagement with me last season.

Q. When did Mr. Whalley cease playing at your theatre? (Objected to; question sustained and excepted to.)

Q. Did you discharge Mr. Whalley from your theatre? (Objected to; objection sustained and excepted to.)

Q. Did you have any trouble with Mr. Whalley? (Objected to; objection sustained and excepted to.)

I was absent from the City in February last; was in Philadelphia; Miss Herring was at the theatre here at that time.

Q. Was Mr. Whalley also playing at that time? (Objected to; objection sustained and excepted to.)

Q. The article states that during your absence the lady cast her affections on another man engaged in the same establishment. Do you know who is referred to by that "other man?" (Objected to; objection sustained and exception taken.)

I have sometimes remained all night in the Fiftieth-street house with Miss Herring, but not at the other places I have mentioned; I have taken Miss Herring to Niblo's Theatre perhaps nine or ten times.

(A number of questions were then asked the witness with the view of showing that at one time the complainant's wife was at Niblo's Theatre, and after the performance had an altercation with Miss Herring on the sidewalk in front of the building. He was also asked how old Miss Herring's son is. All of these questions were objected to by counsel for complainant. Objection sustained and exception taken.)

I know a man named Matthews; decline to answer whether I ever had any trouble with him for his suspected intimacy with Miss Herring.

Re-direct.—Miss Herring was in my employment to the 11th of this month; it is customary for actors and actresses to have access behind the scenes, so long as they are under engagement; it is not true that any debt incurred by Miss Herring for hoop skirts, &c., were paid by me.

Cross-examination resumed—I paid all bills at the theatre that she wished to have paid, just as I would other members of the company, with the understanding that the amounts thus paid should be deducted from their salaries: cannot recollect the date of her last performance; don't remember the character she then played; the piece in which she played was discontinued after she stopped playing.

Redirect—I have often paid bills for other members of my company; don't remember their names; have paid bills for Mr. Marden, for printing benefit posters, &c.

Q.—Have you ever hired any houses for any other member of your company?

(Objected to. Objection sustained, and exception taken.

When I remained all night with Miss Herring my wife was in Brighton, near Boston; never remained all night at Miss Herring's house while my wife was in the City.

An adjournment was then ordered until Tuesday, 29th instant.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

THE KNIFE.

MICHAEL McCUNY and AMELIA HARRINGTON quarreled on Wednesday night in the tenement-house No. 9 Mulberry-street, concerning a child belonging to the latter, who had been whipped by McCUNY. From harsh language the disputants proceeded to blows, and during the melee McCUNY seized a large table-knife and cut Mrs. HARRINGTON in the neck, inflicting a severe gash, from which the blood flowed freely. Officer McAULIFFE, of the Sixth Precinct, heard the woman scream and arrested MICHAEL, red-handed as he was, and locked him up in the Franklin-street Police-station. The woman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate and held to await the result of the injuries.

THE BROAD-STREET AFFRAY.

In the case of WM. H. H. FALL, who was arrested on Wednesday on a charge of shooting Mr. F. J. GRACE in Broad-street, as already reported, his counsel applied to the magistrate for his discharge. As there had been no formal complaint made against the prisoner, and it being satisfactorily shown that Mr. GRACE had not been wounded by the pistol fired by Mr. FALL, the magistrate allowed him to go on his own recognizance to await any complaint that may be preferred. HARRY NEWTON, the other party in this street duel, has not been arrested.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon MARY BELL, aged 24 years, residing at No. 119 Canal-street, attempted suicide by jumping off the dock at Pier No. 7 North River. She was rescued by Officer GRIFFIN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and subsequently arraigned before Justice DOWLING, who committed her to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities.

A CONFIDENCE MAN.

JULIUS C. SOLINGER, of No. 32 Mott-street, appeared before Justice DOWLING on the 8th day of May, 1865, and entered a complaint against WM. H. SANDERS, of Freehold, N. J., accusing him of having, on the 10th of April, 1865, swindled him out of three gold watches, valued at $600, and a gold chain, by false representations made with felonious intent. SANDERS had stated that he owned half of a jewelry store in Freehold, worth $2,500, and he also owned a lot in the village worth $1,200. Believing those representations, the complainant had sold him the watches on time. Subsequently the fact that all the representations made were false was ascertained. Since the issue of the warrant, SANDERS avoided New-York, and was only arrested yesterday by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, when he was committed for trial by the magistrate.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

SELLING SAMPLE GOODS.

A man named MARK HOLCOMB was arrested on the complaint of EDWARD CHASE, a Broadway hatter, who charged him with selling two dozen Panama hats, valued at $48, which were intrusted to him as samples to sell by. The proceeds of the unlawful sale were appropriated by the accused. The magistrate held him for examination.

AN UNFAITHFUL CARRIER.

JANE CARROLL, (colored,) of No. 135 West Thirtieth-street, complained against a lad named CHARLES MOSBY (also colored) for stealing a package containing $25 in United States notes, which were intrusted to him to carry to Adams' Express office, Broadway. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A COUNTRYMAN ROBBED.

JOHN O. W. FLYNN, from Utica, appeared as complainant against a man named EDWARD RILEY, for robbing him in the street on Wednesday night. It appears that for some reason or other Mr. FLYNN laid down upon the sidewalk in Broome-street and fell asleep, and when he awoke found the accused in the act of robbing him. RILEY was committed for trial.

EXCISE.

JOHN VON GLAHN, of No. 93 Bowery, was arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law. He was bailed in the sum of $300 to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Ingraham and Smith, JJ.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
154—Halevs vs. Page.	172—Danton vs. Pecare.
155—Nessle vs. Reese.	173—Lazelle vs. Myers.
158—Sheldon vs. Ravoret.	174—Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Van Vleck.
162—Hurd vs. Plant's Manufacturing Co.	175—Burke vs. Broadway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
142—Eno vs. McAdam.	176—Peck vs. Decker.
163—Williamson vs. Wadsworth.	177—Schuyler vs. Smith.
164—Schepp vs. Carpenter.	179—Henderson vs. Williams.
165—Weston vs. Brodie.	180—Crow vs. Kennedy.
166—Loughran vs. Martin.	181—Thainssinger vs. Conklin.
168—Edwards vs. Schaeffer.	182—Meacham vs. Peil.
169—Wheeler vs. Allen.	3[illegible]— —— vs. ——.
1[illegible]—Finch vs. Parker.	
170—Smythe vs. Graydon.	
171—Same vs. Same.	

OYER AND TERMINER AND CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Miller, J.—Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1961—Chilton vs. Seaman.	3669—Field vs. U. S. Mining Company.
2115—Livingston vs. Van Ness.	3741—Kassine vs. Race.
2587—Herr vs. Bier.	3661—McKesson vs. Ladd.
2786—Odell vs. Doran.	18[illegible]—Maas vs. Edwards.
2397—Manning, Jr., vs. Louden.	3165—Smith vs. Seaver.
3152—Williams vs. Mann.	3473—Hatch vs. Cooper.
3[illegible]75—Wildman vs. Stoples.	3635—Union Nat. Bank of New-York vs. Arustein.
3279—Trundy vs. Young.	3693—Wetzlar vs. Wise.
3335—Harrier vs. Coleman.	1423—Conley Moyer &c., vs. Girardey.
3351—Newton vs. Kelly.	945—Dunlap vs. Brower.
3553—Lipman vs. Cohen.	

Part II—Held by Barnard, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
3686—Rosa vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	3516—International Insurance Co. vs. Peck. &c.
3716—Bloomingdale vs. Collins.	3556—Boecher vs. Cohen.
2146—Barrett vs. Barrett et al.	2858—International Insurance Co. vs. Peck.
2184—Fuller vs. Johnson et al.	3676—Burrows vs. Lyman et al.
2496—Reed et al. vs. Stewart.	3696—Thompson vs. Donninques.
2514—Merchants' National Bank of Lowell vs. Leland et al.	3712—Kabbe et al. vs. Rosengarden, &c.
3184—Scholborg et al. vs. Schwoon.	3714—Same vs. Same.
3186—Wood vs. Arnold.	1626—Russell vs. Broderick.
3280—Griffin vs. Hanson.	2606—Kauffman vs. Beringer.
3282—Baldwin vs. Har .	2544—Degroot vs. Mills.
3394—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.	3126—Pattberg vs. Gale.
3196—Canis vs. Frey.	3448—Sarbach vs. Ree.
3396—McDonald et al. vs. Oakley.	3450—Kenny vs. Hinds.
3466—Grant, Jr., et al. vs. Wilson et al.	3512—Monahan vs. Cunningham.
	3614—Bruner vs. Montgomery.
	3702—Heim vs. Bernard.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Welles, J.—In the new Marble Building.

Demurrers.

No.
9—Camp vs. Norton.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
193—Kirby vs. O'Brien.	215—White vs. Morganthan.
194—Anderson vs. Kirby.	136—Westbead vs. Thompson.
195—Kelly vs. Cushing.	146—Cook vs. Hawley.
199—Eagleton vs. Pratt.	190—Holmes vs. Mead.
156—Belden vs. Arnoux.	216—Ferris vs. Van Valkenburgh.
196—Slade vs. Slade, &c.	217—Hill, Jr., vs. Pendleton.
201—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Howland.	218—Gardiner vs. Bancroft.
129—Coggill vs. McAloney.	219—Treadwell vs. Sackett.
140—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.	
141—Cuff vs. Dorland.	
210—Van Nostrand vs. Reader.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
260—Wood vs. Connolly.	148—Binsee vs. La Farge.
94—Stewart vs. Morehouse.	179—Snedicor vs. Andrew.
99—In re. Seeber vs. Steamship *Circassian.*	230—In re. The Tontine Fire Ins. Co. of New-York.
104—Murphy vs. Murphy.	
130—A ams vs. Potter.	232—Lawrence vs. Halstead.
The call commences at No.	233—Borda vs. May.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
2919—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	3169—McKinley vs. The Am. Exchange Bank.
3241—Brown vs. Richardson.	2325—Lockwood vs. Callin.
2469—Brink vs. New-England Fire Ins. Co.	2999—Armstrong vs. Stevens.
3227—Brod vs. Darman.	3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
2615—Brillas vs. Atlantic Mail SS. Co. et al.	2929—Moses vs Banker et al.
2115—Bergman et al. vs. Peyser.	2841—McGahey vs. Hunter et al.
3199—McCoy vs. Abraham.	2843—Same vs. Same.
3165—Winsheimer vs. The Normal Petroleum Co. of New-York.	

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2958—Glover vs. Christianson.	2318—Bierce vs. Home Ins. Co.
3308—Kracken vs. Olmsted.	3230—Hinman vs. Morean et al.
2284—Elmer vs. Wilbank.	3232—Lawrence et al. vs. Van Orden et al.
2690—Carrick vs. N. Y. Con. Stage Co.	3734—Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.
2752—Witcop vs. Lawrence.	3238—Rauch vs Lyons.
3222—Whitbeck vs. Hayward.	3240—McCarthy vs. Berry.
2694—Saafer vs. Guest.	
3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.	
1944—Bierce vs. People's Fire Ins. Co.	

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
411—Pelhamus, &c., vs. Garretson.	689—Kirkwood vs. Houseman.
534—Dougherty, &c., vs. Bleecker-St. & F. F. R. R. Co.	692—Carlton vs. Stafford.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.	484—Lowenthal vs. Kraus.
595—Dart vs. Walker.	634—Drew vs. Drew.
18[illegible]—Bean vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co.	695—Martin vs. The N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.
706—Wood vs. Bailey.	696—Temple vs. Flynn.
958—Reiben vs. Dolarallette.	699—Favor vs. Rourke.
	679—Perrins vs. The C. and A. R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.	Nos.
504—Walsh vs. Kelly.	1198—Rothschild vs. Keller.
495—Berky vs. German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.	186—Bonninger vs Kutruff.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.	285—Allen vs. Morton.
1150—McBride vs. Dorman.	663—Wehle vs. Sands.
289—Compagnie General Transatlantique vs. Waetjen.	722—McDonald vs. Francis.
696—Sinclair vs. Allaire.	608—Wilford vs. Murphy, &c.
	768—Hart vs. Hart, &c.
	295—Drachman vs. Cort.
	702—Cardin vs. Eaton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
102—Knev[illegible] vs. Pierson.	129—Day vs. Taylor.
—Cook vs. [illegible]shop.	130—Wise vs. Demarest.
121—Hine vs. Wilson.	131—McMahon vs. Hartt.
122—McDou[illegible] vs. Anderson.	132—McBanty vs. Hartt.
123—Heineman vs. Robb.	133—Donovan vs. Hartt.
124—Gilmore vs. Lee.	134—Mass vs. Curtis.
125—Slavin vs. Boyland.	135—Schultz vs. Gossman.
126—Herden vs. Hayes.	136—Murray vs. Smith.
127—Wiggus vs. Elliott.	137—Burwick vs. Gunton.
128—Dresser vs. Spitzen.	138—Roberts vs. Coleman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

SALVAGE—DERELICT.

John E. Miller et al. vs. The Schooner Edward Lee.—This was a libel for salvage. The libelants were the owners and crew of the bark *Ada Carter*, which, while on a voyage from Portland, Me., to Cuba, on the 3d day of April last, fell in with the schooner *Edward Lee*, about 800 miles from New-York having been abandoned at sea, in consequence of serious injuries received by her in a collision. The captain of the *Ada Carter* put on board the schooner his mate and two men, who succeeded in bringing her in safety to New-York, arriving here on the 14th of April.

These facts appearing on the evidence, the Court made a decree in favor of the libelants for one-half the value of the property saved.

The schooner has been sold under the order of the Court for $8,000.

For libelants, Mr. Miller; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.—MAY 16.

Before Judge Robertson and a Jury.

The case of Ann Mooney *vs.* The Hudson River and the Central Park Railroads, previously reported, for damages arising out of a collision that occurred in Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, in July last, was concluded to-day by a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,600.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Miller.

Yesterday was set apart for the trial of William Schnabel, who stands indicted for homicide. This case has been postponed several times upon the motion of the counsel for the prisoner, Wm. Haynes Johnson, who was absent from Court yesterday, leaving his client without any legal aid whatever. Mr. Bedford, the Assistant District-Attorney, announced to the Court that the people were ready to go on with the case, and a positive appointment had been made with counsel for prisoner that it should go on, but he being absent it was for the Court to decide upon what course should be taken.

Justice Miller made some severe observations upon the conduct of the counsel for prisoner, who still continued absent, and said that such a style of practice, he feared, was too common in this City. This prisoner had been literally abandoned by his lawyer, and, with a grave charge against him, was exposed to danger. No counsel who might be selected then could take hold of the case and do justice to himself or defendant, therefore he assigned the further charge of the case to Mr. Kintzing, an energetic and able lawyer, and in order to give a proper opportunity for him to become acquainted with its merits, he must adjourn the Court.

To-day the following named prisoners will be brought up for sentence: Anthony Maher for murder in the second degree; George Johnson for petit larceny from the person; Charles Hogan for assault, and Thomas Hatterson for robbery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 16.

By Judge Sutherland.

Amanda L. Hopkins *vs.* Isaac W. Hopkins; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff. Wm. Long *vs.* Robert Long; motion denied without costs. Lathrop et al. *vs.* Place; Sheriff's fees taxed. Conrad Ackerman *vs.* Anna Gates et al.; motion to continue injunction granted with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 16.

By Robertson, Garvin and Jones—Heard at November Term.

Marcus Schwartz et al. *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. (Opinion by Garvin J.—Judge Jones dissenting.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 16.

By Judge Cardozo.

Dellevie *vs.* Edlefson.—F. Kennedy, Esq., appointed receiver.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, the cases for trial were 46 in number—13 for petit larceny, 1 for indecent exposure, 16 for assault and battery, 1 for riot, 1 for malicious mischief, 4 for cruelty to animals, 8 for violation of Health Law, 8 for violation of Excise Law and 1 for pocket-picking. As customary, in a large proportion of the cases the complainants were absent and the prisoners dismissed, and in many others the offences were trivial and were dealt lightly with. The most important trial of the day was that of the four soldiers for the riot which occurred on Tuesday last, some particulars of which were reported on the following morning. This case occupied the Court for a considerable time.

THE CASE OF RIOT.

James Hall, John Benze, John Kearney and Patrick Kenny, soldiers quartered at Governor's Island, were charged with causing a riot in the neighborhood of the Staten Island Ferry Station on Tuesday afternoon last.

Officer Thomas Power testified that on the afternoon in question, about six o'clock, he was on duty in Whitehall-street, near the ferry station, and that his attention was attracted by a tumult on the open space opposite the Staten Island Ferry Station; he saw the soldiers fighting with each other; he asked Corporal Kinny if he was in charge of the guard, meaning the soldiers whose duty it is to keep order at the Governor's Island Landing and to see that soldiers in the City on leave get safely on board; Kinny drove him back and pointed his bayonet at him; the soldiers, including Kenny, were all intoxicated; some citizens interfered to preserve the peace by giving assistance to the officers, and they were maltreated; there was much confusion; he went for the reserve force of Police to the First Precinct Station, and on its arrival the prisoners were arrested.

Officer O'Connor, of the First Precinct, also testified that he was present at the commencement of the fight; the soldiers were drunk and quarreling; they drew their side-arms, some of them had muskets; he heard Corporal Kenny order the men to charge; he was raging with excitement, and seemed to want to fight, striking about with his belt; they fought right up to the ferry gate.

Wm. Sutherland, a revenue officer, said he saw Corporal Kenny with a sword in his hand, using it around; citizens interfered to preserve the peace and to assist the Police, when they were attacked by the soldiers; there were six or eight of them soldiers. but the others escaped.

A number of other citizen witnesses corroborated the foregoing testimony.

John Flannigan testified as to the riotous conduct of three of the prisoners, and exhibited his hat and cheek, the former being cut through, he believed, by a blow from a belt buckle, and his cheek wounded.

For the defence witnesses were called to show the origin of the trouble, which it appeared began when the prisoners Kearney and Hall were on their way down the City in the direction of the boat at the Government Landing. A soldier in citizen's clothing, named Cross, came behind Hall, who is a Lance-Sergeant, and drew his sword out of its sheath. This, it appears, irritated Hall, who then quarreled with Cross. Thus altercating they reached the neighborhood of the boat-landing, when they were taken in charge by Kenny, the Corporal of the guard, but it appeared that he was unable to control them, as they were so drunk that they quarreled among themselves and with all with whom they came in contact.

Sergeant Greaves testified that Kenny, to the best of his belief, was sober at the time of the riot; he saw him take the sword from one of the other men, and he believed he did so with the purpose of preventing his using it in a dangerous way.

Other testimony was given to show that Kenny was sober and trying to do his duty, which was to arrest the drunken soldiers and convey them to the boat.

Col. Conrad, second officer in command of the men on the Island, testified to Kenny's general good character, and described his duties; he (Kenny) had been a year in service and had been a faithful man.

Kenny spoke eloquently on his own behalf, deprecating the charge that he was riotous. He considered he only did his duty, and thought that as long as he was doing so neither citizens nor Police had a right to interfere. He said that an account of the trouble had been published in which it was stated that he had insulted citizens and abused women. He swore he had never insulted a woman in all his life.

Justice DOWLING said that it was clear from the evidence of respectable citizens, that there was gross misconduct, no doubt arising from the intoxication of the men, but that by no means palliated the offence. Corporal Kenny was wrong in supposing that citizens had no right to interfere. It was their duty to assist the officers when the peace was endangered, especially as it was plain that he, Kenny, in charge of the guard, was unable or unfit to keep and preserve the peace. This riotous behavior which caused a tumult lasting nearly an hour, in one of the most populous thoroughfares of the City, could not go unpunished. The prisoner Benze, it did not appear had misconducted himself in any way, nor was there any evidence that he was drunk; he would therefore discharge him. Kenny, Kearney and Hall, he would remand for sentence until Saturday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Jones was convicted of stealing a watch from the pocket of Dedrick Menken in the Bowery. He was not the principal in the act, but held the hands of complainant while the robbery was being effected. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John McLaughlin was charged by Patrick Quinn, a soldier, with a like offence, and was awarded the same term of imprisonment.

John George was charged with assaulting Minnie Stewart in Prince-street, at 11:30 o'clock on the night of the 30th of April; a witness showing that Minnie was drunk, and another proving an *alibi* for the prisoner, he was acquitted.

A number of cases, charges of violating the Health Law, by flinging ashes and garbage in the street, were disposed of by the infliction of small fines on the violators of this ordinance of the Health Law.

Several charges at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were sustained, and the drivers of lame and otherwise disabled horses were fined $10.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Of the seven prisoners who pleaded guilty of various crimes, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, four were sent to the State Prison, and one to the Penitentiary. Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

Peter Hagan pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree. He entered the premises of John Goving, No. 1 Broome-street, on the night of the 25th of April, and stole three pounds of wax, of the value of $2. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Schmidt pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny. He took a room at the St. Denis Hotel, on the 8th of May, and on the following day went into the room occupied by Thomas E. Stewart, and stole therefrom a lady's dressing-case and toilet brushes of the value of $30, belonging to the wife of complainant. He was seen coming from the room, and when arrested the property described was found in his possession. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John A. Nugent pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, having presented at the store of Messrs. HAYDEN, GERE & Co. two orders, one on the 15th and another on the 16th of April, purporting to have been signed by Philbin & Quinn; said orders being for the delivery to the prisoner of valuable castings. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Hannahan pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny. On the 1st of May he stole from John Coyne, of No. 7 Hester-street, a gold watch and chain of the value of $50. The property was found concealed in the prisoner's boot. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

George Burtis pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny. He was found on the evening of the 6th of May concealed under the bed in the room of John A. Martin, at No. 151 West Thirty-seventh-street, being there for the purpose of committing a theft. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

Richard J. Kinnehan pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having on the 21st of October last made an attack upon Miles De Shay, an officer of the Fifth Police Precinct, striking him on the head and arms with a club, thereby inflicting five deep and dangerous wounds on the body of complainant and fracturing his arms. He was remanded for sentence.

SUSPENDED AND DISCHARGED.

Otto Brock pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. Otto being desirous of traveling westward on the 24th of April, presented at a railroad office an order for a ticket to carry him to West Bend, Wis., the order being forged. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

TO BE SENTENCED TO-DAY.

To-day the following named prisoners will be brought up in Court for sentence, they having been remanded from previous days for that purpose: Joseph Packard, for grand larceny; Patrick McCarthy, for burglary in the second degree and grand larceny; John Burk, for burglary in the third degree, and James Van Buren.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Thos. H. Barton, attempt grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John P. Flood, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Joseph Packard, Isaac D. Clark, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Anna Rice, decoying a child.

The People *vs.* James McGuire, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Henry Shatniere, larceny from person.

The People *vs.* August Bolte, assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Edward McCabe, assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Bernard Duffy, violating building law.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 16, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '71....R	110
5,000	U.S. 5s,'74.C.E..	102½
8,000	U. S. 6s,'68....R.	134
24,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '62	105⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s.C'62	105¼
115,000	do	105½
160,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC'64	105½
4,000	do	105⅜
95,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '65	106⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, New Issue..	108
2,000	do	108¼
110,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.R.	99⅞
110,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40.C.	99⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	101
1,300	Ohio 6s, '86	102⅞
31,000	do	62½
1,000	Virginia 6s..ex-c	44
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	84½
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	97
3,000	Mo. 6s H. & St.J. Issue	82
500	Cal. 7s	119
12,000	Brook. 6s Park L.	93
5,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	46½
4,000	do	46½
10,000	O. & M. C.	24½
50,000	do	24½
30,000	do....s30	24¾
10,000	do	24⅞
20,000	do....2d call	25½
2,000	Mich. So. S. F.B.	97⅝
3,000	Ill.Cen. Bs.	111
3,000	Tol. & W.1M.Ex.	89
2,000	Tol. & Wab.2d M.	78
5,000	P. F.W.& C. 2d..	95
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	89
7,000	Harlem 1st M....	100
5,000	Morris&Es.1stM.	94
100	Mar. Pf.	19
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	88½
10,000	do	88½
10	Bank of N. Amer..	107
40	Ocean Bank	102
20	Continental Bank.	103½
37	Cen. Nat. Bank....	110
62	Gallatin Nat. B'k..	110
50	Fourth National...	106
10	Bank of Republic..	115
30	Bk. of Commerce..	119
300	Adams Ex. Co....	60
100	do	59⅝
200	do	59
15	do	58¾
100	do	59⅛
100	do....2d call	59⅝
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	64½
150	do....2d call	66
1	Am. Ex. Bank	63
300	U. S. Express Co	63
50	Mer. U. Ex	18
20	Quick. Min. Co	29
100	At. Mail SS. Co	99½
100	Mich. Cen. R.	109½
100	do	110
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	55¾
10	do....2d call	57
200	Bos. Water P.	28⅝
500	do	28¼
100	do	28⅜
200	do	28⅝
100	do....2d call	28½
100	do	28
100	Pac. M. SS. Co	127⅞
100	do....2d call	128¼
100	do....s60	128
200	N. Y. Cen.	97⅞
100	Erie Railroad...Pf	72
100	Hud. Riv. R.	101⅞
200	Reading R.	103⅞
800	Mich. S. & N. I.	67⅞
40	Panama R.	257
50	Ill. Cen. R.	114⅞
200	Chi. & N. W.	35⅞
200	do	35½
200	do....2d call	35⅝
100	do....b30	35⅞
200	Chi. & N. W Pr.	60⅞
400	Cleve. & Tol.	113⅞
200	Chic. & R. I.	89¼
300	do....s30	89
350	do	89⅝
100	Ind. & Cin.	79
50	Chic. & Alton R.	108
200	Tol., W. & W.	41½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	102⅜
75,000	U. S. 6s. '81.....C.	111⅜
15,000	U.S. 6s.5-20s.'65..	105⅝
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	119
50,000	do.......s10	109¼
50,000	do......s10	109⅝
10,000	U.S.6s 5-20s.C.'65	106⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65 New Issue..	108
25,000	U. S. 5s.10-40. C.	99⅝
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	97
1,000	do	96⅞
31,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	62⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s...x-c	61½
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	62
3,000	Ohio & M. C.	24½
50,000	do	24⅝
1,000	Erie. 2d M.	97
100	Adams Ex. Co.	60
50	do	59⅝
100	do	59½
100	do	59⅞
100	do	59⅞
100	do	59½
425	do	59
20	Amer. Ex. Co.	57
500	U. S. Ex. Co.	60⅝
25	do	62
200	Mer. U. Ex.	19
100	Wells Fargo Ex	66
100	Canton Co.	43⅝
100	do	43½
200	do	43⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	31⅝
100	Mar. Pref.	19
300	Erie R.	63⅞
600	Chi. & R. I.	88⅞
100	do....s10	88⅝
100	Erie Railroad...Pf	72
400	Hudson R.	102
700	Reading R.	103⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts.	73
1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅞
400	Tol., W. & W.	41⅝
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	96½
50	Alt. & T. H.	37
200	Mil. & St. P.	35
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	55⅛
200	do	55½
300	do	55⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	24⅝
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	127⅜
200	do	127½
100	do....b3	128
100	Boston W. P.	28½
100	Mer. U. Ex.	18
100	N. Y. Cen....b3	97⅝
100	Erie R....b3	64
300	M. S. & N. I.	67⅝
200	do....b10	68
200	Clev. & Pitts.	73⅝
100	Chi. R. I. & P.	89⅛
500	Chic. & N. W.	35
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf...o	60⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅛
20,000	do	25
10,000	do	25
10,000	do	25
100	Boston W. P....b10	28⅛
100	Pac. M. S. Co	128⅛
100	do....c	128⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	43⅝
100	do....s15	43¼
100	N. Y. Cen.	97⅜
300	Erie R.	63⅝
200	do	63⅝
100	do....b10	63⅝
500	Hud. R. R.	101⅞
100	do....b15	102
100	do....c	101⅞
100	do....b3	101⅞
100	Tol., W. & W....c	41⅝
100	M. S. & N. I....b10	68
600	Chic. R. I. & P.	89⅛
100	do....b3	89¼
100	do....s10	89
300	do	89
100	do....b10	89⅛
300	Chi. & N. W.	35
100	do....b30	35⅛
200	do	35
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	60⅛
200	do....b15	60⅛
400	do....b3	60⅝
200	do	60⅛
300	do	60⅛
300	do....b10	60⅝
200	do....c	60⅜
100	P., F. W. & C.	96⅝
200	do	96⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	O. & Miss. C.	24⅝
10,000	do....b30	24⅝
20,000	do....b3	24⅝
100	Quicksilver	27¾
100	do....b10	27⅞
100	Mar. Min. Co.	7¾
300	Mar. Pref.	18
100	do....s60	17½
100	Pacific Mail	128
100	do	128⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	43⅝
15	Amer. Ex. Co.	57
800	N. Y. Cen.	97⅞
100	do....b30	97½
100	do....b10	97⅝
1300	Erie Railroad	63⅞
200	do....b10	63⅞
50	Hud. Riv. R.	102⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	41⅝
100	T., W. & W. Pf.	66⅞
400	M. So. & N. I.	67⅞
200	do	67⅞
200	do....s15	67⅞
200	do	67⅞
100	do....b3	67⅞
200	Chi. R. I. & P.	88⅞
500	do	88⅞
200	do....b10	88⅞
800	Chic & N. W. R.	34⅞
200	do....s15	34⅞
300	do....s3	34⅝
200	do....b30	34¾
1400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅞
200	do....s10	59⅞
200	do....b15	59⅞
100	Pitts. F. W. & C.	96⅞

THURSDAY, May 16—P. M.

There is an improved feeling in the Foreign Exchanges, owing to the advancing price and free sales of Cotton in Liverpool. The Southern Bills drawn against or in any way dependent upon Cotton, and which have not yet matured on the other side, are now considered out of danger, and there is more confidence felt in buying Bills against current shipments of the great staple from the Southern ports and from New-York. Of the late crop it is estimated that we shall be able yet to spare nearly 300,000 bales out of the Stock in the ports and the receipts to come forward before the new crop. We note these signs rather to remove the distrust so freely expressed last week and the week before in the Cotton interest and its bearing upon the credit of houses engaged in the trade, than as immediately influencing the Gold Room, which continues to show the same firmness as for several days past on the export demand of the week. The sales to-day are 137⅛@137¼ ℔ cent. There is not a very large business in the Room to-day. The feature of the market is that there is less disposition to speculate for an early decline in price, and the fact that the *short* interest is falling off under this feeling causes the supply of Cash Gold to remain easy, notwithstanding the export movement. Besides, the probability is that the Treasury Office is rather a larger seller of Gold than a receiver of Gold Customs.

In the Money market there was a disposition in some quarters, after 2 o'clock, to advance the rate on Railway collateral to the Brokers at 6 ℔ cent., on call. The general rate, however, is quoted 5 ℔ cent., with some exceptions as cheap as 4 ℔ cent. on Government collateral. There is no considerable offering of Merchant paper of the class to induce new business in the line of Discounts, either at Bank or on the street.

The Public Funds advanced to 109¾ for the 5-20s of 1862, ex-coupon, and there is continued activity in the Consolidated 5-20s, January and July interest, at 108⅛@108¼ ℔ cent. The Treasury Office and the great dealers in the Funds on Wall-street are buyers of all the 7.30 ℔ cents. that offer at 106⅛@105⅞ and accumulated interest, the best rate being paid for the First Series, due next August.

On the Stock Exchange, the Railways were generally steady in prices, but the market dull, especially on Erie and other, usually, active Stocks. In the Afternoon, this dullness was succeeded by a break of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on Erie and the Northwest Stocks of both classes, Rock Island and Pittsburgh, and some use was made of the reported change in Money from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. on call loans to the Brokers. In the Miscellaneous Shares there was a sudden heavy decline in some of the old Express Stocks, especially marked on the Adams Company, while there was an advance in the new Merchant's Union Company. The State Bonds are steady in prices, with a good request for Missouris and Tennessees. A few parcels of the latter of the New Bonds are supposed to have been pressed on sale in consequence of the recent failures in this City connected with the Cotton trade, with whom or by whom they were hypothecated.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest	35	34⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109⅛	109⅝	N. West Pref.	60⅛	59⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106⅛	106⅛	Rock Island	89⅛	88⅞
N. Y. Central	97⅝	97¾	Fort Wayne	96⅝	96⅞
Erie	64	62⅞	Pacific Mail	128⅛	128
Hudson	101¾	101⅞	Quicksilver	28	28
Reading	103⅛	103⅞	W. U. Telegraph	43⅛	43⅛
Mich. Southern	67⅝	67⅞	Mariposa Pref.	19⅛	18
Illinois Central	114½	114⅞	Ohio Certificates	24⅝	24⅞
Pittsburgh	73⅜	73	American Gold	136⅞	137⅛
Tennessee 6s	64⅝	64⅛	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	134	5-20 cou. 1865, new issue	107⅞
6 ℔ cent., 1868	134	Oregon W.L. 1861, ½ yr.	106
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868	132	5 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1871	110
6 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1881	111⅝	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1871	110
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1881	111⅝	End. cou., 1871	110
500 & 1.000, 1881	111⅝	5 ℔ cent coup., 1874	103
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅛	End. coupon, 1874	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅝	10-40 reg	99⅞
5-20 registered, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1.000	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 registered, 1865	105⅝	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 reg. 1865, new issue	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7s, 1870	103	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., '68	57½
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., l'n.	83
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan	108½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	61½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	62⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Tennessee 5 ℔ c., n. bds.	56⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan 1874	100½	Virginia Coupon 6s	44
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia ex c	44
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia, new bonds	40
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	93	North Carolina 6s	62½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	North Carolina, ex c	46½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	104	North Carolina, n. bds.	45½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	102¼	Missouri 6s	97
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	101	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. is.	81½
Illinois, all 6s	100¼	Missouri. Pac. R. R. is.	81½
Ind. 5 ℔ c. War loan	91	California 7s	119½
Ind. 2½ ℔ c. War loan	93	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Bank of the Repub.	115
Manhattan	132	Hanover	115
Mechanics'	117	Irving	104
Union	117	Metropolitan	126
America	138	Market	115
Phenix	106	Nassau	102
Fulton	153	Shoe and Leather	130
National	106	Corn Exchange	120
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Continental	103
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	107½
State of New-York	109	Impt'rs. & Traders'	121
Commerce	118	Park	144
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108¼	Central National	100
Ocean	102	Fourth National	105½
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	113

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Lack. & West. Bds.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	88	Del. Lack. & W. 2d	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100½	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93.	68½
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	94
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	88½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	109½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	97½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	100	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	47
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	92½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. 2'n B.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	78	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42
Han. & St.Jo. L.G.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94½
Han. & St Jo conv	75		

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have declared a dividend of three ℔ cent. out of the earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable June 1.

Comparative earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for the first week in May:

1867	$103,828
1866	96,054
Increase	7,774

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—MAY 13.

U. S. Securities at par		$16,624,453
State and City do		1,064,635
Loans and Discounts		6,328,920
Accrued Interest uncollected		314,808
Due from Banks and Bankers		113,253
Banking House		400,000
Cash Items	$3,076,275	
Greenbacks	2,219,000	
Gold and Silver	2,037,985—	7,333,260
Expenses since Jan. 1		36,440
Total		$32,215,769
On Capital	$10,000,000	
Surplus Interest, &c	*3,648,970	
Deposits and due Banks	12,675,119	
Circulation	5,871,595	
Dividends unpaid	20,085—	$32,215,769
* Profits undivided as above		$3,648,970
Market premium on U. S. Stocks		420,000
Together—40.68 ℔ cent. on Capital		$4,068,970

The correct returns of the specie shipment by the *Persia* is $1,343,408, not $1,853,408 as misprinted in our last paper. The *Tarifa*, for Liverpool, took $50,000, and the *Union*, for Southampton, $55,000.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $4,667,156 79, of which $374,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $128,000; Payments, $1,736,287 01; Balance, $125,259,105 60.

Minnesota State Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice that the State of Minnesota and the City of St. Paul, her capital, are both in our market for loans for desirable objects. This State has a bad financial record. If their bonds were free from taint of State repudiation they would be sought after for investment. Our capitalists already hold many of their State bonds issued and sold in this market in 1858, on which no interest has yet been paid; they were negotiated by the leading political and business men of the State, which gave them currency. We do not think it will be an easy matter to gull our capitalists again in the same way.

BONDHOLDER OF 1858.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 16, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 55 bbls. Ashes, 1,643 bbls. Flour, 360 bags Corn Meal, 26,361 bushels Corn, 1,145 bushels Oats, 836 bbls. Pork, 284 pkgs. Cut Meats, 244 pkgs. Lard, and 385 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and steady at $8 50@$8 62½ for Pots, and $13@$13 25 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request at steady rates, including Java, at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite stiffly held, though in the absence of later telegrams from Liverpool the demand has been less active. Middlings closed at from 29½c.@30½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,850 bales, against receipts of 744 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,259
Receipts last week	8,060
Receipts preceding week	6,330
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	311,553
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	549,661
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	243,079
Exports since Sept. 1	371,672
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	112,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,691,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,254,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	365,000

EGGS—Have been more freely offered, and have been in fair request at easier prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 19c.; State and Pennsylvania, 18c.@19c.; Ordinary Western, 18c.; Western, by Express, 18c.@19c.; Canada, 18c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples have been quiet, but steady. Cranberries are about out of market. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $16@$18; Cranberries, Jersey, $10@$14. ℔ bbl.; Dried fruits are dull and unchanged. We quote: Apples, State, 9c.@10c.; Apples, Western, 8c.@9c.; Apples, Southern, 5c.@7c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 40c.@42c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@13c.; Cherries, new, pitted, 46c.@50c., Blackberries, 23c.@24c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c.; Plums, 33c.@34c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and limited request at a further material reduction, closing quite heavily. Sales since our last have been 6,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $11 10@$12 30; common to good Extra State at $12 40@$13 70; good to choice do., do. at $13 75@$14 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $13 65@$14 65 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$11 10	@12 30
Extra State	12 40	@14 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	12 40	@16 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 65	@14 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 70	@16 75
Extra Genesee	14 60	@16 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	16 50	@19 50

Southern Flour continues heavy and drooping; sales have been reported of 300 bbls., at $13 50@$15 20 for ordinary to fair extra, and $15 25@$18 75 for fair to very choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $15@$17 for extra ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Rye Flour is dull at from $8 50@$9 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 435 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $6 15 for City, and $6 50@$6 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 450 bbls. and sacks, at $16 40@$17 25 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted about steady, with a rather better milling demand. Sales 75,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at $2 78 ℔ bushel. Corn has been actively sought after, largely on speculative account, and has again advanced 4c.@5c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last 142,500 bushels at $1 25@$1 29, closing at $1 28@$1 29 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 26@$1 30, closing at $1 30, for do., afloat; $1 16@$1 23 for poor to choice new Mixed Western, and $1 18@$1 25 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Messrs. THOMAS W. GRIFFIN & Co. received to-day the first load of corn by canal that has reached here this season. Oats have been in good demand, and quoted up. 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 82c.@85c. as extremes; State at 89c.@90c., in store, ℔ bushel. Sales 76,000 bushels. Barley is inactive, yet steady. Barley Malt is nominal. Rye is in lively demand, and is again quoted higher; sales 35,000 bushels. at $1 70@$1 72½ for Western, $1 75 for Canada, free, and $1 54 for do., in bond, ℔ bushel. Poor and inferior qualities of Beans are dull and without sale. Prime hand-picked are in better demand, and are held at $3 10@$3 25 for Mediums, and $3 60@$3 65 for Marrows. We quote: Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 50@$3 60; Prime Beans, Marrows, new, $3@$3 50; Prime Beans, Mediums, new, $2 80@$3 25; Prime Beans, Mixed Parcels, $1 50@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 35@$1 40 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is plenty and in less demand and steady at $1 65@$1 75 for shipping, and $1 80@$1 95 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 75c.@$1 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request and firm, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old, 20c.@50c.; and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in demand at uniform prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 41c.@60c.; English Island, 57½c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 62c.@64c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 75; Resin at $3 87½@$8 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 87½@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 37 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 24½c.@27½c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are in better demand. New from the South are arriving, but in small supply and poor as yet. We quote: New Bermudas, $7 50@$8; Savannah, $3@$5; old Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Mercers, $3@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 38@$2 62; Buckeyes, $2@$2 50; Dyckman, $2@$2 50; Chilian Reds, new, $2 25@$2 38; Sweet Potatoes, $4@$5; Onions, Red, $2 25@$2 50; Onions, White, $5@$6; Turnips, Russia, 75c.@87c., ℔ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $6@$12 ℔ 100; Green Peas, $3 50@$8 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is less active and prices are not as firm. Wild Pigeons are in smaller supply and higher. We quote: Live Poultry—Turkeys, 24c.@25c.; Fowls, 18c.@20c. ℔ lb.; Geese, $1 50@$2 50; Ducks, 75c.@$1 25 ℔ pair; Game—Wild Pigeons, $1 50@$1 75; English Snipe, $2@$2 62 ℔ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather firmer, though not very active. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 12@$23 30 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 25 regular; $22 for one-year old Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, and $22 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, sixty days, at $23 20@$23 25. Cut Meats continue in request, at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales 270 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair request at steady rates; sales 425 boxes at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for short Rib, 11½c. for Long Rib, and 10⅝c. for Cumberland Cut ℔ lb. Lard has been quiet, yet steady; sales have been reported since our last of 710 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¾c., ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet, yet firm. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 270 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive. Beef Hams are in fair demand at $40@$44 ℔ bbl.; sales 215 bbls. Butter has been in less demand at 15c.@35c. for State and 10c.@25c. for very inferior grease to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 10c.@19c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

"At the opening of the past week's trade new Butter was quite scarce, and a temporary advance in rates was effected, but the receipts largely increased and at the close of the week prices have declined below the starting point. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 11,656 packages, which include both old and new crop and also new Western stock, which is making its appearance in sufficient quantities to impress the market. The bulk of new Western thus far has been of very inferior quality, and only fitted for culinary purposes, being sold accordingly. New State Butter is in better supply, with a tendency to a shade lower prices. It is scarcely possible, however, for the market for Butter during this season to be subject to the wide and ruinous fluctuations of the past two years, as prices are at a point where consumption is general, and the disposition to speculate in both City and country in the article has been so roughly checked that it cannot readily be started again. The stock of old Butter is being gradually reduced to a low point, at a good demand at our quotations for the better grades. There are no yellow grass firkins of Butter of the new crop yet on the market, and as the season is late it will be near June 1 before any quantity suitable for shipment can be expected. We qoute:

FRESH CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, ℔ lb	33	@35
Half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	30	@32
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	28	@30
Western firkins and tubs, ℔ lb	16	@25

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Good to fine State dairies. ℔ lb	22	@25
Good to fine Welsh tubs. ℔ lb	15	@18
Common to fair State, ℔ lb	15	@18
Western Butter—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb	13	@15
Western Butter—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb	12	@14
Grease Butter—firkins, ℔ lb	10	@12

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 4,452 boxes, most of which is new crop of interior quality. The demand is fair for export and local trade at our range of quotations. Old Cheese continues in limited supply, and the finer grades are sought for at prices outside of our quotations. Our late advices from the several English markets show unmistakably that a much lower range of prices will prevail than during the past year, to which our cheese-makers and markets must respond by promptly meeting the export demand at moderate rates and thus save the necessity of being forced into extreme low rates by an accumulated surplusage of stock. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb	12	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb	10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	10	@12

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies. 1st quality State. ℔ lb	18	@19
Factory Dairies. 2d quality State. ℔ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb	18	@19
Farm Dairies. 2d quality State. ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies. Common. ℔ lb	13	@14

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 17¾c.@18¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in demand at full rates. Sales since our last 1,270 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10⅛c.@12½c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 12⅝c.@15c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Granulated and Ground Sugar, 15c.; White, A, 14¼c.; Yellow, C, 13¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12⅝c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 11c.@11 5-16c.; also 63,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in fair demand at 32c.@33c., in bond, ℔ gallon. Sales 750 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales of Cotton on private terms: 300 bbls. Pork at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl; also, by steamer, 300 pkgs. Butter and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 27s. 6d ℔ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. ℔ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, by steamer, 200 pkgs. Lard on private terms. For Londonderry, an Italian vessel, with Corn, at 4s. ℔ quarter. For a Continental port direct, a bark with Petroleum at 4s. ℔ bbl. For Continental and Baltic ports, four vessels with Petroleum, on private terms, For Bremen, 100 tons Cedar Wood at 15s. ℔ ton.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty, have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,
AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.
Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.
No. 369 Broadway.

AT EITHER STORE.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 12c.
AUCTION YARD WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., FAST COLORS.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., &c., at HALF PRICE.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place,) NOW OPEN,
Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place,)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS AND UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES. EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

CAMPBELL, NO. 898 BROADWAY,
HAS JUST OPENED
The largest and cheapest assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS, MANTILLAS, &c., ever offered in New-York City.
Ladies' own material manufactured; Cloaks cut and fitted.
NO. 898 BROADWAY,
between 19th and 20th sts.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.
The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.
BUSINESS COATS .... $3 00 to $20
PANTS .... $2 00 to $10
VESTS .... $1 50 to $6
At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.
NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

CARPETS.

CARPETS. CARPETS.
Great bargains in carpets, just from auction. The newest and best styles ever offered to the public. Oilcloths, window shades, mattings, Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. CHARLES McCARTHY, formerly Miss Cooper, of Mount Henry, County Kerry, Ireland. Said lady can, by addressing M. M., No. 178 Gold-st, Brooklyn, hear of a very dear friend.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 1st June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to the City Prison, Charity and Small-pox Hospitals, Randall's Island and Hospitals, and Ward's Island.
Proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. And the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department.
Any information required will be given on application at their office.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, which is in the words and figures following, viz.:
AN ACT to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands:
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized to invite proposals by public advertisement for the period of sixty days, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, New-York, Boston and San Francisco respectively, for mail steamship service between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than one thousand tons, Government measurement, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum between said ports; and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for said service, for a term of not more than ten years, to begin from the day the first steamship of the said line shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands: *Provided*, That no bid shall be considered which shall amount to more than seventy-five thousand dollars for the twelve round trips per annum, nor unless the same be from a citizen or citizens of the United States, and accompanied by an offer of good and sufficient sureties (also citizens of the United States,) for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further*, That before the acceptance of the said steamships by the Postmaster-General for the said service, they shall be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General.
SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the Government of the United States shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned: that in case of failure, from any cause, to perform any of the monthly voyages stipulated for in this contract, a pro rata deduction may be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the performance of the service, and that the Postmaster General shall have the power at any time to determine the contract in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.
Approved March 2, 1867—
PROPOSALS
Will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867, for conveying the mails of the United States, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than one thousand tons, Government measurement, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, for a contract term of not more than ten years, to begin from the day the first steamship of the said line shall leave the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands.
Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passage each way between San Francisco and Honolulu, and a schedule of sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from and arrival at each port, should also accompany each bid; such schedule, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and to alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.
The steamships offered for the service must be American steamships, of the first class in all respects, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.
Proposals must conform in all particulars to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved March 2, 1867, and must be properly guaranteed, with satisfactory testimonials, that the bidder or bidders and their guarantors are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tender and guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposals; if an incorporated company, a copy of the charter of incorporation must also be annexed to the bid.
Proposals should be sent, sealed under cover, to the address of "The Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.," superscribed "Foreign Desk," with the words "Mail Proposals, Foreign Mails" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before the 10th day of July, 1867, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, May 20, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and East River.
For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Sixty-sixth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For curbing, guttering, and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.
For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.
For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.
For flagging Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.
For flagging Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department New-York, May 8, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN,
Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1867.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of May 18, 1867, for the construction of an engine and boiler-house, a chimney shaft and a tower, all to be of stone and brick, for the High Service Works at Carmansville, near the High Bridge. Two sureties of $50,000 each will be required. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office on the works now in progress, at 173d-st. and 10th-av., near High Bridge. The Board reserve the right to reject all the proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated ware, (all our manufacture;) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av. and No. 315 8th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.
Thankful for past favors, and trusting to a continuation of the same, I will remind my friends and the public that I continue to make surveys and plans for the improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c., and also take charge of and superintend all branches of the work. I also furnish drain-pipes, drain-tiles, trees, shrubs, and all other material of the proper size, kinds, and quality required.
OTIS CHICKERING, Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineer, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

GOODWIN & FAUROT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 22.
Past due and old doubtful claims collected.

INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

HUNTER'S CELEBRATED BRAZILIAN Pebble Spectacles and Eye Glasses for improving and preserving the sight; mathematical and optical instruments at HUNTER'S New Optical Establishment, No. 1,132 Broadway, near 5th-av. Hotel.

WANTED—TO ADOPT TO A GOOD FAMILY, a little girl in her twelfth year, of English parents, born here. Inquire for JOHN DUKE, at Tallman's stable office, corner of Broadway and 38th-st.

A LOT OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS FOR sale at a very low price; grass plots resodded and all gardening work done by T. E. GAISS, florist 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Adelaide Ristori in her role of MEDEA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mr. James H. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, THE ELVES and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DAVID COPPERFIELD and POCAHONTAS. John Brougham as Micawber and Powhatan; Miss Kate Reignolds as Pocahontas.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mile. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, SIX DEGREES OF CRIME and THE LOST SON

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING. CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock. Maguire & Risley's IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable news is to last night. BISMARCK is said to have stated that Prussia will need more time than allowed by the recent treaty to leave Luxemburg.

A large number of arrests have been made of parties concerned in the recent attempt at insurrection in Catalonia.

Four or five prominent Fenian leaders are now on trial in Dublin.

GENERAL NEWS.

Charges of fraud have been made against the dry goods firm of WIGGINS & CROWTHER, of St. Louis, and the former has been arrested, and the latter has fled. It is charged that they bought a large stock of goods on credit in New-York, and then sold them at auction in Philadelphia, pocketing the proceeds. They made an assignment recently, for the benefit of creditors other than those in New-York. WIGGINS was released on bail, but was immediately rearrested.

The rates of wages paid in Illinois per day for ten hours' work are as follows: Plasterers, $4 50; bricklayers, $5; machinists, $3; painters, $3; planing mill hands, $20 per week. A majority of the men are willing to work eight hours per day as follows: Plasterers, $4; bricklayers, $4 50, and under some circumstances, $4; stone-cutters, $4 50, and carpenters, $2 75.

THOMAS LEIS, who killed GEORGE ELLER in the Criminal Court-room at Philadelphia in February last, was yesterday discharged from custody. It was alleged that ELLER had seduced his daughter, and when the latter was brought into Court to answer for that offence LEIS shot him. LEIS was tried for murder, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Having entirely recovered his senses, he was yesterday discharged from custody.

The Naval Library and Institute at the Charlestown Navy-yard will send letter-bags to the South Atlantic squadron by the United States steamship *Guerriere*, to sail about the 1st of June. Any letters or packages of newspapers addressed to the care of the Institute, paid to Charlestown, Mass., will be forwarded.

The firm of BARBER & HAWLEY, the largest manufacturers of agricultural implements in Illinois, have failed. Attachments to the amount of $75,000 or more were levied on the assets of the firm at Decatur on Friday. The night before their branch shop at Pekin took fire, and was burned to the ground. It is said the failure will be a very bad one.

A mass meeting of the citizens, white and black, of Mobile, was held last night, and resolutions were adopted disapproving the recent riot in that city, when Judge KELLEY was not permitted to speak. The resolutions state that the disturbance was not premeditated, and further, that the citizens of that city do not desire to impede the exercise of free speech.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* is indignant at the rumors of destitution which the papers have stated existed in that State, and says there are thousands of barrels of flour and bushels of wheat more than is needed in the State. This is being distributed for seed by county action, under the supervision of Gov. MARSHALL.

LUTHER J. VARRILL and CLIFTON HANIES—the latter a colored man—were yesterday arraigned before the Supreme Court at Lewiston, Me., charged with having murdered two old ladies in January last, near Auburn. HANIES plead guilty and VARRILL not guilty. The former has made a full confession, implicating the latter. The trial is set for June 24.

SAMUEL MILLS, the Franconia murderer, who escaped from jail some time since, but was recaptured, recently made another attempt to escape from the jail at Haverhill, N. H. When the plot was discovered he had nearly separated the door of his cell from its fastenings.

EVAN S. SHIPLEY, O. BOUGHTON and B. F. WILLIAMSON were arrested in Columbus on Tuesday for running a bogus gift enterprise, the proceeds of which, their circulars stated, were to be devoted to the United States Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Columbus—an institution having no existence.

Gov. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, has received from the Government 10,000 rations, to be distributed among the destitute settlers in the frontier counties of that State. Great destitution exists among the new settlers, but they are hopeful, and with a little assistance to get in their crops, feel assured of doing well.

CHARLES B. ALMOND, a boy 12 years of age, was killed on Sunday evening last at Platte City, Mo. He was leading a mule by a lariat twenty feet long, when the animal became frightened and ran off. The boy's arm became entangled in the rope, and the mule dragged him about until life was extinct.

A family named HIRCOCK, residing at Michigan Centre, Mich., was poisoned on Saturday, as is supposed, by eating pie-plant greens. The father died on Saturday night from the effects, and the rest of the family are recovering.

Yesterday afternoon the immense roof of the Buffalo Union Puddling Mills fell in, burying one hundred workmen in the ruins. Four men were instantly killed, and fifteen others were seriously injured. The mill was recently destroyed by fire, and having been rebuilt, the roof, 90 feet by 200, was being placed in position, when it fell with such fearful effect.

The schooner *Abby Brackett*, of Rockland, from New-York for Baracoa, foundered at sea on the 13th April, in latitude 36, longitude 72, and all hands were lost excepting one sailor, named HIRAM SMART, who was saved and landed at Cardenas.

A two-story frame house, which was being raised to the street grade in Chicago, fell down yesterday, instantly killing Mrs. WATKINS, wife of the owner, and seriously injuring four or five other persons.

The steamer *Manhattan*, employed in the Mobile and Pensacola trade, is reported to have been wrecked off Pensacola by the storm of last Tuesday night, and her officers and crew lost. It is said that the *Manhattan* had been pronounced unseaworthy.

The City of Bangor, Me., voted on Wednesday by 957 yeas to 27 nays to take stock in the Bangor and Piscataquis Railway to the amount of $200,000. The Piscataquis towns will probably take $150,000 more, and Bangor will loan her credit for $500,000.

In Philadelphia yesterday JAMES PINER, a young man 22 years of age, cut the throat of Miss HOLCROFT, his cousin, and then cut his own throat. The wounds inflicted were not fatal in either case. No cause is assigned for the act.

The Atchison (Kansas) *Champion* says that a colony of one hundred families is on the way from Ohio to Centralia, Kansas, where they have already purchased lands with the intention of locating.

Two years ago, when JEFFERSON DAVIS was first thrown into prison, a vow was made by a corpulent citizen of Charleston that he would neither cut his hair nor trim his beard until the distinguished captive should be again set at liberty.

FRANK L. MAITYN was arrested in Boston yesterday, charged with having passed a forged check for $25. He belongs in this City and is said to be respectably connected.

The traps and nets of the fishermen in the river east of Rhode Island were damaged to an unprecedented amount by a heavy sea last week Wednesday.

AUGUSTUS KOW, who ran away from Cleveland with another man's wife, was tried at St. Louis yesterday and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the County Jail and fined $300.

BERNARD MCWINDE and two colored men were arrested at Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday, charged with passing counterfeit legal-tender notes. The bills were poorly executed and printed on bad paper.

A colored man named JOHN SIMMONS was killed on Saturday at Columbia, S. C., by the explosion of a shell from which he was endeavoring to draw the charge.

In pursuance of instructions from the headquarters of the Third Military District, a military quarantine has been established at the ports on the coast of Georgia.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer meets at Newcastle, Del., next Monday. JOHN TILL will be tried for shooting his brother, and J. W. PRATT will be tried for the murder of J. PUSSEY SMITH.

The Governor of Delaware has pardoned the whipping of JOSEPH D. TULLEY for stealing the coat of J. MORTON POOLE, upon the recommendation of several prominent citizens.

The amount of cotton exported from the port of New-Orleans to foreign countries during the period commencing Aug. 1, 1866, and ending March 31, 1867, was 169,910,375 pounds, valued at $51,445,944.

A man at Worcester, Mass., has been fined $2 and costs for planting his garden on Sunday, and a party of card-players had to pay $8 apiece for indulging in their amusement on that day.

A chimney at Thompsonville, Conn., 100 feet high and containing 100,000 bricks, was moved, last week, a distance of 70 feet without damage.

The steamer *Denver* was burned at her dock at St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday morning. She was valued at $60,000, and was but partially insured.

Grasshoppers have made their appearance in Kansas and Western Missouri, and the farmers are fearful that their crops will be destroyed.

Mrs. DAVIS, a lady of Salem, Mass., 75 years old, died on Monday night of fright occasioned by the severe thunder shower.

The Soldiers' Bounty Bill was killed yesterday in the Massachusetts Legislature by a majority of fifteen votes against it.

All hotel bars in Boston are to be closed on and after Saturday next, under the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

LOCAL NEWS.

The *mandamus* case of WOOD *vs.* Comptroller CONNOLLY, which on Tuesday last was postponed to yesterday, for the purpose of enabling the Comptroller to make a counter affidavit, has been further adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock. The first adjournment was granted on the motion of the Corporation Counsel, who, after the reading of Mr. WOOD'S affidavit, in which the latter stated that the Comptroller had urged him, WOOD, to obtain a *mandamus*, said he had been taken very much by surprise, and therefore asked for time in which to obtain Mr. CONNOLLY'S affidavit to contradict Mr. WOOD'S statement.

In the case of WM. B. JAUDON *vs.* DANIEL S. READ, tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge BARNARD, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,882 86, to which the Court, on motion, granted an allowance of five per cent. by way of costs. The suit was brought on a check given in connection with some stock transactions, and one of the questions involved was whether the drawer of the check, which was protested for non-payment, had ordered the bank to refuse payment. On this point there was considerable conflict of testimony. The jury, by their verdict, decided in favor of the position taken by the plaintiff and his witnesses.

The Committee on Railroads held another session yesterday, the subjects under consideration being the propriety of forbidding the use of steam on the Eleventh-avenue, below Fifty-third-street. Several gentlemen testified to the danger arising from the steam cars, and to the depreciation of property on the avenue. The Committee adjourned to Thursday next at noon.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was in session yesterday, morning and evening. The election of officers for the ensuing year, the appointment of several standing committees, and the tender of a series of resolutions destined, it is hoped, to accomplish the object of the Synod in uniting the different branches of the Presbyterian Church, were the only proceedings of public interest.

The case of G. L. FOX, of the Old Bowery Theatre, against FRANK QUEEN, of the *Clipper*, for alleged libel, was again called for examination yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court. Mr. G. L. FOX was the only witness examined. A further adjournment was then had until the 28th inst.

JAMES MCCAFFREY was fully committed yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, to the Tombs on a charge of murdering his wife ANNIE, at No. 250 Tenth-avenue, on Tuesday night, the jury having rendered their verdict against him.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding, in the action entitled AMANDA L. HOPKINS *vs.* ISAAC W. HOPKINS. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, and received 1,500 new applications for license. An amendment was made to the form of application providing that no music should be allowed in licensed places, the same to apply to all licenses heretofore granted.

The Board of Health, the Quarantine Commissioners and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn met yesterday, and decided upon a selection of sites for quarantine purposes on Barren and Coney Islands.

The Eureka Club of Newark visited Irvington yesterday, to play the first of a series of base ball games with the Irvington Club. The Irvingtons proved victorious by a score of 25 to 17.

The Board of Health met yesterday and adopted an ordinance providing that no pigs, swine or cattle shall be unloaded from cars on the streets or public places of this City.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, four prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison and one to the Penitentiary.

A moderate inquiry prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Flour declined 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl.; white Corn advanced 4c.@5c.; Rye and Oats, 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, and Pork 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Less extensive freight engagements were reported.

Our System of Taxation—Necessity of Reform.

Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH, in his report of last December, submitted an inquiry which will by-and-bye acquire paramount importance. "How shall the necessary revenue be raised under a system of internal and external taxes, without sustaining monopolies, without repressing industry, without discouraging enterprise, without oppressing labor?" Mr. MCCULLOCH made no attempt to discuss the question he had raised, or to suggest the answer of which it is susceptible. That task he resigned to Mr. WELLS, whose report as Special Commissioner of the Revenue forms the only official notice of the subject which has yet appeared. As a record of facts relating to the industry of the country, and an exposure of the clumsiness and fundamental blundering of the fiscal legislation growing out of the war, Mr. WELLS' report is of great value. But it is neither exhaustive in its treatment of the evils of the system, nor thorough or consistent in its suggestions of amendment. Its author seems to have labored under a sense of the necessity of adapting his proposed changes to the predetermined will of Congress, and hence, while its exposure of the disease is conclusive, its prescription of remedies is weak and unsatisfactory. With all his shortcomings, however, Mr. WELLS is so far ahead of the majority of legislators that his views exercised slight influence upon the action of the session. Congress not only did not entertain the problem presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, but left in full play a system of internal and external taxes which sustains monopolies, which represses industry, which damages enterprise and oppresses labor. The very course which an enlightened financier would shun commended itself to the favor of the members, whose policy in reference to taxation stands next in the list of crushing ills to an inflated and inconvertible currency and a divided and disorganized Union.

The burden of national taxation is bad enough when stated in its simplest form, free from the local loads which vary according to circumstances, but in the aggregate render it intolerable. A taxation for the sole purpose of the Federal Government amounting to $11 46, gold, per head—or about $15 70 currency—would be oppressive under the most judicious management. It would settle upon us the unenviable reputation of being the most heavily taxed people in the world, and would be a formidable incumbrance in the race with other nations. The adjustment of the burden, however, has been the reverse of judicious. Instead of so distributing it that it should be felt in the least possible degree—that it should leave enterprise untrammeled and labor comparatively at liberty—the system which is in operation makes itself visible everywhere, and forms a drag from which no device of industry can escape. It permeates every branch of production, crippling its power, and fostering the evils which make themselves manifest in depressed trade and the discontent that pervades the working classes. Considered from this point of view, the strikes and combinations that are occurring in nearly every part of the country are the struggles of suffering industry, unwisely directed, indeed, but evincing a disorganization and depression of productive forces to which no man should be indifferent. Mr. WELLS last December described the entire industry of the country as "in an abnormal and most unsatisfactory condition," and the six months which have since elapsed have rendered it worse than ever.

A sound fiscal system confines itself within the narrowest limits, and works through agencies which neither oppress the laborer nor lessen production. The objects of taxation are then few in number, and of a kind not necessarily entering into universal consumption. England—whose fiscal reforms during the last twenty years render her in this respect a model worthy of our imitation—has selected for taxation tea, coffee, sugar, spices, spirits, silks, tobacco, and other commodities which, like these, are not essential, and therefore do not of necessity form part of every family's expenditure. On the other hand, according to Mr. WELLS, the internal revenue system established by Congress covers an aggregate of not less than ten thousand articles, while the number of articles subjected to taxation under the existing tariff is estimated by the same officer to be about six thousand. Thus, while England raises its enormous revenue, amounting to $10 92, gold, per head of its population, from about three-score articles, all told, this country, to raise $11 46, gold, per head, extends its taxation over sixteen thousand articles! The relative influence of the two systems upon enterprise and industry may be readily understood. One system is economical in its administration, affords narrow scope for fraud, falls lightly upon the working classes, and is scarcely discernible in the movements of capital or the operations of industry. Our present system, on the contrary, requires an army of office-holders to manage it, provides endless opportunities for evasion and fraud, cuts down the comforts and even the necessaries of the million, and deranges and damages every industry in the land.

For this system our law-makers have no excuse. It is the worst possible system, viewed exclusively in relation to the net revenue of the Government. It is a worse foe to national industry than would be unfettered competition with the so-called "pauper labor" of Europe. It is a drain upon labor and enterprise so exhaustive to both as to endanger the national prosperity and credit. As a revenue scheme, then, it is indefensible, and now the turmoil of conflict is ended, the imperative duty of Congress is to revise the system thoroughly, simplifying it, and relieving the country from that which now weighs most heavily upon its energies. To do this thoroughly, however, the work must be undertaken in the interest of the people, not for the benefit of monopolies. And there will be scanty hope on the subject until Congress delegate to some non-partisan, enlightened and effective agency the task over which the Committee of Ways and Means now exercises almost absolute control.

It is understood that Mr. WELLS' visit to Europe is mainly for the purpose of studying the revenue systems in operation there, preliminary to answering the question propounded by his official chief. But Mr. WELLS, alone, is unequal to the task. The field is too wide for any single man, and his conclusions—as in the case of his admirable report of last December—lacks the authority which must command the judgment of Congress, and render impotent the intrigues of lobbying monopolists. Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, one of the ablest manufacturers of Massachusetts, in his suggestive and very valuable pamphlet "On the Collection of Revenue," proposes the establishment of a "permanent Board of Commissioners of Revenue, consisting of at least five competent men, secure in their tenure of office, well paid, and selected because of their fitness and ability." Such a Board, he remarks, "known to have the matter of revenue in charge, would take it mainly out of party politics. The people could not afford to have it trifled with. The Board of Commissioners would prepare changes and give fair warning, thus giving each branch of industry time to prepare, and preventing disaster." So long as the factitious prosperity occasioned by the war continued, there was little probability of successful agitation on the subject. Everybody felt rich, and nobody was disposed to complain because Government exacted a heavy percentage of profits. Things wear a different aspect now. The taxation is more than the country can long endure, and a revision of taxes and a reduction of their amount will soon be recognized as a necessity.

One of the principal difficulties with which the friends of fiscal reform have to contend is the general want of information on the subject. Until recently, the American people were so little troubled by the tax collector that they seldom thought of the system which was at the bottom of his visits. Hence the appositeness of Mr. ATKINSON'S *brochure*, which is well calculated to stimulate investigation. It shows, too, that substantial relief may be obtained with comparative ease, if Congress will but shake off the grip of the monopolists. Accepting the published estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury as the basis of his calculations, Mr. ATKINSON maintains that reforms are feasible by which the national taxation may be reduced from $11 46, gold, per head, to $8 60 per head, without diminishing the ability of the Government to provide for the diminution of the debt. He proposes, in the first instance, to tax articles not of prime necessity, such as tea, coffee, sugar, liquors, spices and silks; "next, the interests which are the furthest removed from labor, such as licenses, incomes, stamps, banks, and the like;" and yet again, "such commodities as represent the larger amount of human labor, skill and invention, and the lesser amount of the gratuity of nature." In this way, as in England, the bulk of the revenue of the Government might be obtained without impairing the productive power of the country, and the remainder from sources involving limited expenses of collection and yet more limited opportunities for fraud.

We mention Mr. ATKINSON'S suggestions incidentally as *apropos* of our general argument, without supposing that they will suffice to accomplish the reform they are intended to promote. That will come only when the people shall make themselves heard, which will probably not be until business becomes yet more depressed, and industry yet more dissatisfied. All things, however, point in that direction. The want of confidence which paralyzes markets, the suffering caused by high prices, and the chaotic condition of industry, outside of the rural communities, are circumstances which cannot long remain inoperative. When it shall be understood that these circumstances are aggravated by the present method of taxation—that the collection of revenue needlessly obstructs the productive employment of the people—the cry for reform will be heeded at Washington.

Return to the License System in Massachusetts.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature which has been occupied for many weeks in taking evidence upon the workings of the State Prohibitory Liquor Law, has made its report. The majority of the Committee, after presenting a clear, candid and exhaustive review of the whole question, virtually recommend a return to the license system.

Such a result was not altogether unexpected. More than thirty thousand legal voters have memorialized the House for the repeal of the existing law, while less than that number, by ten thousand, have petitioned in favor of continued prohibition. In making their report, which is a most instructive document, the Committee have had regard not only to the number but to the character of the protestants against the present system. Among these are ex-governors of the State, judges, a large majority of the city municipal officers, present and former district-attorneys, venerable clergymen of various denominations, city missionaries and the most distinguished medical men of the State.

The Committee found, after a careful inquest, that the opposition to the sumptuary system of legislation is increasing rather than diminishing, and that, as the principles of the prohibitionists began to develop themselves and to become thoroughly understood, "there sprang up," to quote the words of the report, "opponents on every side; not merely or chiefly those who are pecuniarily interested in the matter, but thousands of good citizens who cannot be assumed to be controlled by any other motive than regard for the public good." A still weightier argument for the repeal of the law the Committee appear to have found in the fact that an entirely new and exceptional kind of executive machinery had to be employed to enforce even a semblance of obedience to the law. While all the evidence went to show that there was more drunkenness, especially in the cities, under the prohibitory law than under the old license system, the mere closing of public bars and saloons required new and extraordinary police appliances previously unknown to the Commonwealth. Officers found efficient enough to preserve the peace and enforce ordinary State and municipal laws, had to be set aside, and recourse was had to a special constabulary, whose exclusive business seems to have been the regulation of the public appetite. On all these points the report of the majority comments in trenchant terms; and the manifest confidence with which they state their conclusions, shows that they have the popular sentiment of the community strongly on their side.

The system recommended by the Committee for the future regulation of the liquor traffic, is a compromise with the more liberal class of total abstainers. Public inns and restaurants are to be licensed to sell to their guests whatever liquor they may desire; but no public bar is to be kept. The latter restriction can be no serious deprivation either to respectable dealers, or temperate customers. The majority of the bars of the country are far from being inviting places even to those who take an occasional drink in public. If they are not crowded, noisy resorts, they are, very generally, naked, glaring, uninviting places, overdone with tawdry decorations, at variance alike with every notion of comfort and taste. A cheerful and quiet room, with a "neatly sanded floor," and innocent of marble and mirrors, will be found to attract as many guests (and doubtless of a more sober and orderly class) to the Boston hotels under the new system, as they did when the bar of the house was its chief ornament. Massachusetts, we think, may fairly be congratulated on having taken this common-sense step. Her people are naturally a temperate race—at least in the matter of drinks. And it is not in order to have facilities for more indulgence, that the majority of them demand the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, but because the provisions of that law, and the machinery employed to put it in force were an insult to their manhood, and a reckless and causeless interference with individual liberty.

The Mobile Riot.

So far as appears the trouble in Mobile was the work of a handful of blackguards who were hanging on the outskirts of the crowd, and who had come to the meeting for the express purpose of disturbing its proceedings. The mass of those in attendance had no sympathy with their conduct, nor does it seem to have received any countenance or support from the body of the community. The authorities evince their disapproval of it in the most marked manner. Arrests have been made of the parties engaged in it, and assurances were given to Judge KELLEY that if he would address the people of Mobile again, he should receive the most complete protection.

We take it for granted, therefore, that no attempt will be made to hold the people of Mobile,—still less the people of the whole South,—responsible for this outrageous attempt to interfere with the freedom of speech. It is quite true, as the *Evening Post* remarks, that "Judge KELLEY had a *right* to speak in Mobile, and to use the bitterest language he could command;"—but we do not agree with the *Post* that "the *wisdom* of uttering such language is not in question." We submit that, so far as public opinion in the North is concerned, that *is* in question. If it were important to the well-being of the country that we should test the temper of the Southern people to the uttermost,—that we should determine, by actual experiment, just how much of insult they could be made to endure without resentment,—then, perhaps, it would be superfluous to inquire into the "wisdom" of the speeches made to them by missionaries from the Northern States. It might in that case be desirable that we should try on them the exercise of every conceivable right which conquerors enjoy over a conquered subject people. We have a "right" to apply to them every reproachful and opprobrious epithet at command. We may denounce them to their faces as traitors, as perjured rebels, as liars, cowards and barbarians. We may rebuke and revile them for the past,—and denounce and menace them for the future. The "right" to do all this belongs to us as their conquerors, and they have no right to resent it. We may bring the whole power of the army of the United States to support us in inflicting upon them these or any other verbal indignties that individual taste may prompt our over-zealous and ebullient patriots to inflict upon them.

The "right" so to do is not in question;—it is the "wisdom" of doing it, and that only, which *is* in question. If we send men to the South who wantonly insult and exasperate the Southern people, we must be tolerant in judging of the temper in which their insults are received. We do not assert the "right" of the South to resent them,—but we do denounce as unmanly, unwise and unpatriotic the spirit which prompts us to inflict them. And it is far better for us to be rigid in holding the Northern men who will go South, to the full responsibility of their sayings and doings, than it is to be over-quick to resent and punish Southern men for resenting insults even when it is their duty to accept them in silence.

We say this not with any special purpose of condemning Judge KELLEY, although some of his remarks seem to have been needlessly defiant and offensive;—but for the purpose of reminding all Northern speakers in the South that they are bound to preserve their self-respect and consult the interest and harmony of the whole country in their addresses to the Southern people. They have no moral right,—however perfect their legal right may be—to insult the audiences that assemble to hear them, or to stir up hatred and strife among the different classes of the communities which they visit.

The Lost Powers of the Common Council.

At their last meeting the Board of Councilmen passed a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to report "what powers, rights and franchises the City at present possesses."

The subject is an important one, and if Mr. O'GORMAN and those associated with him can throw any light upon it, the public can hardly fail being the gainers. It has been for many years, a matter of the deepest concern to the overburdened tax-payers of this City, to ascertain whether *they* had any rights at all that the Common Council was bound to respect. As for the City franchises, they have been so long made common traffic of between plundering officials and corrupt electors, that there is not a corporation runner or ward politician but is interested to the extent of his means of livelihood, in knowing whether that particular trade is likely to be permanently broken up, or whether it cannot be revived.

Extortioners of every degree, from hackmen to crimps, formerly pursuing their vocations under license, or by connivance of the Common Council, are all deeply concerned in the Commission empowered to look after the lost "powers" of the Corporation. Nothing can be more distasteful to the owners and drivers of hackney coaches, than to have the licensing power taken from the Council and placed in the hands of the Police. It breaks up associations and friendships of long standing. It may result in protecting the public from open and every-day plundering; it may enable swindled passengers to seek redress with some chance of getting it; it may tend to redeem New-York from some portion of the disgrace which its cabmen and hackmen have brought upon it. But on the other hand the change involves the overturning of a profitable Corporation traffic, one of the oldest vested interests within the City. And if this Commission ordered by the Common Council does what is expected of it, it will see if there is no way of getting us back to the old state of things.

While it is about it, the Commission might as well go back to our old Police system, and compare its pure and efficient administration with the present. It is clear that a very great proportion of the grievances which the Council in common with their *protégés* in the hack and crimp and junk business are traceable to the withdrawal from the Mayor and Corporation of their power of appointing and controling the Police. No Alderman or Councilman's position has been for many years past at all what it once was. It has a few perquisites attached to it still; but some of the most valuable "powers, rights and franchises" which they enjoyed until a new Police system was organized, are gone. And Mr. O'GORMAN, with others, in a duly appointed Commission is ordered to look after them.

In their task the Commissioners will get a large and valuable part of their information from the *licensed* classes, who have a detestation of the Police quite as strong as the dislike of the Common Council itself. There would be no difficulty in procuring testimony for the impeachment of Mr. KENNEDY, as well as every member of the Police and Health Boards. They are invested with many of the very "powers and rights" which the Corporation Counsel is sent in search of. And the only simple and effective way for their recovery is to strike at the root of our present Police system. The task may, possibly enough, be a hard one, but its simplicity and effectiveness it is impossible to entertain a doubt about.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Chinese labor question is still agitating the Californian mind. Meetings and organizations are continually under way to discourage and, if possible, choke off the employment of those cheap workers by the community; pledges are circulated binding the signers not to buy goods made by them, or to patronize their employers; and a hateful animosity is engendered toward them, which, in one case at least, culminated in actual violence. But there, as here, the lawless agitators are from the ignorant classes, who are moved by their leaders toward a supposed good, and attempt its accomplishment by instrumentalities foolish in themselves and ineffectual for their object. The last *Steamer Bulletin* publishes a very sensible note from "A Hibernian," in which the writer not only deprecates the style of turbulent agitation, but gives a point for consideration by declaring that it is the system of *Coolieism*, and not voluntary Chinese immigration, that makes the evil. That Chinese labor has been of material benefit to California none can deny. Some complain that the fruit of their labor is entirely lost, because they hoard and send home their pay; but, in the case of the San Francisco Woolen Mills, instanced by the *Bulletin*, "while the Chinese receive $120,000 per annum their labor furnishes support for 1,000 whites, and puts into circulation for the benefit of the community at least $3,000,000 per annum." Still the suppression of the Coolie process will certainly bring a better and more independent class of men, who, in time, will be ambitious and capable of receiving the rights and duties of citizenship.

A correspondent writes to us indorsing our suggestion that the City Common Council consist as now of two bodies, and that one of them be elected by tax-payers only, and the other by universal suffrage; but adding that the first should have the initiative in all matters involving the expenditure of money, and the other in all matters affecting persons. We see no reason for such a distinction, which assumes that the Common Council has all the powers of a Legislature, which is not the fact. Nearly all the business of a city Government relates to the expenditure of money for purposes of public improvement; and it seems to us important that those who represent the *whole* people should have the right to *propose* such improvements, inasmuch as their interests and convenience are directly involved in them. But it seems just and reasonable that the tax-payers who are to pay for these improvements should have something to say in regard to them, and as they are also interested in the prosecution of every enterprise that is really for the public advantage, it would seem that they might be very wisely and safely trusted with the power of checking such as they deem useless and wasteful.

Well-abused people are generally those who have their own way of doing things, and so earn the most spiteful but amiably expressed predictions of failure from the crowds of their unheeded advisers. All through the earlier years of our war the Navy Department probably received a greater amount and variety of abuse than all of our untried Generals and administration officials put together. Yet now there is not an American who does not point with grim satisfaction to the vast fleets which it created, and the tremendous revolution in naval warfare which its appreciation of the situation brought about; for though ERICSSON labored long to introduce his turreted Monitor on the Eastern coast, and FREMONT was derided for starting the gunboats on the Western waters, the United States Naval Department gave the first and the most energetic national recognition to these novel engines and "all the world wondered." Now, all the world is following suit as fast as it can, and discarding its old styles in hot haste. The last announcement from those heavy swells, the Lords of the British Admiralty, is that they have recently sold a whole steam fleet, ships of the line, frigates and all, an aggregate tonnage of 24,205, for the insignificant sum of $340,000—probably less than the cost of any one of the vessels, as they contained steam capacity of 4,030 horse power. Thus the long vaunted "wooden walls of England" are breaking up, and their important position will be filled by the farcical apparition of "a Yankee cheese-box on a raft."

We hear from the Southern States daily of the general fear that a system of *confiscation* will yet be enforced. We are not much given to offering assurances of any kind as to the political future; but we assure all and sundry inquirers in the South that we consider no fear could possibly be more groundless than this. There are as many people in the North in favor of repudiating the national debt as there are in favor of confiscating the estates of Southern property-holders. And yet the national credit is as strong as the national Union.

America has hitherto been so superabundantly overstocked with everything in the way of natural products that untraveled Yankees are apt to laugh with incredulity at the tales of well-to-do French people shivering before a small, crackling faggot of sticks as big as your thumb, and calling it a "fire." But our time is coming. Europe is not such an enormous space, and there have been a great many people there for a great many centuries, so that it is no wonder to see them careful of their natural products. Yet even here, in this seemingly boundless country, people multiply and gather so fast that already, in our Eastern States and some of the Middle, the necessity of judicious use and careful preservation is beginning to be felt. In Massachusetts, under the protective enactment of the Legislature, experiments have for some time been in progress for the preservation and propagation of fish. Shad, salmon and other varieties of choice fish are becoming rare and in some rivers nearly extinct, and dams, ways and other means of inducing fish to ascend them for restocking have been largely made. In Rochester, N. Y., there is quite an establishment for the purpose of propagating and stocking brooks, ponds and lakes with trout. And as necessity grows we shall hear more and more of these artificial preserves and guards. After the need comes public opinion and then follows the law. If an intelligent law could come first, so much the better.

The principle on which life insurance is based is that while everybody is sure of dying at some time, nobody is sure of dying at any special time; but if kerosene oil were to become an illuminator in general use pretty much everybody might be certain of going off at any time. Last year the deaths caused by the careless handling and consequent explosions of kerosene in this country were over 200, and the amount of property destroyed by fire from the same cause was over $600,000. Some people show a perfect ingenuity of stupidity in common things which results in frequent and totally unnecessary disaster. A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers lately telling of the death of two out of eight servant girls, who slept together in a very small room with one door and one window, both of which were closed. Accompanying this is the usual amount of solemn warning about ventilation. But if we do not absolutely suffocate we are continually poisoning ourselves in street cars, railroad cars, theatres, churches and all kinds of public buildings, and all for want of the commonest kind of sense in an important matter, but one so constantly present that it induces carelessness and thoughtless stupidity. In addition to physical health and correct moral habits insurance companies ought to require a guaranteed certificate of sense from applicants for policies, though, indeed, that would cause a sad falling off in their receipts.

We see it stated in the correspondence of a foreign journal that the Minister of a "very great Power" at Rome is said to have been "ejected from the Diplomatic Tribune" because he was "not in uniform." It is impossible to avoid a very terrible suspicion—could it have been *our* Minister? It answers the description well enough,—*we* are a "very great Power" indeed, though we may not prove to be great enough for this emergency. We have forbidden our Ministers from appearing in uniform:—now what if foreign Courts should refuse to let them appear on State occasions *out* of uniform:—what could we do about it? How could we help ourselves? Should we declare war, or suspend intercourse; and in case we did the latter, how would that remedy the matter? Probably any foreign nation could survive the absence of our Minister quite as long and as comfortably as he, or we, could. But if one has been "ejected!"—what can be done? Where *is* Gen. BANKS?

There is a bill before the Connecticut Legislature providing that a fine of $20 be imposed on any one who purchases a glass of lager from a person not authorized to sell it. This will make it dangerous for any but the sharpest Connecticut lawyer to indulge, for every casual or regular drinker will be compelled before drinking to investigate the legal authority of the vendor. If there is any flaw in the title to sell, he may find himself suddenly under arrest, before he has had a chane to dispose of his lager. We should think that Connecticut might be sharp enough to pass a law putting directly in the control of the Police authorities the responsibility for preventing the unauthorized sale of all kinds of liquor, and arresting all illegitimate liquor-dealers. Such a law as now proposed, instead of punishing the proper and culpable parties, would act on stray wayfarers and other hapless customers.

The Boston *Journal* says that there will be no diminution, during the coming season, of the eagerness with which the young fellows have in previous years engaged in out-door sports; and we learn from its columns that the first of a series of games for the base-ball championship of New-England has just been played by two of the best drilled clubs in the country. The lovers of cricket, too, are early in the field; and the fact that the Boston Cricket Club has engaged the services of two professional cricketers from England, shows that that Club means to make some progress during the present season. The interest engrossed by the pending boat contests between two noted experts, and between the Collegians of Yale and Harvard, sufficiently attests the favor with which boating is now regarded, and these larger contests will be preceded and followed by many smaller ones during the season. What our cotemporary says of out-door sports in New-England will doubtless also prove true of the present season in New-York.

It looks as though the mass of the American people might now, for a while, find opportunity of attending to their own affairs. Nearly all the great interests of the country have been ignored during the last two years to give place to the settlement of the methods for the political reconstruction of the Southern States; and it seemed lately as though the outbreak of a European war would unsettle our business and financial affairs in another direction. As for reconstruction, it may now very well be left for a time entirely to the Southern States; and as for Europe, we shall hear of but little in that quarter more exciting than the Paris Exposition. The productive and mercantile interests of the country, the advance of internal improvements, the development of all our material resources, the treatment of financial matters, not only national, but State and Municipal, must command the thought and labor of our ablest men, if we would avoid terrible evils that threaten us in the future if things go on as now. The lull in foreign and domestic politics should furnish the opportunity for the application of American genius and energy in new directions.

The complete break-down of the eight-hour movement in Chicago has, doubtless, saved the mechanics and workingmen of New-York from an abortive movement in the same direction. It was given out by speakers at many of the so-called labor meetings recently held here, that they were only waiting for the successful operation of the Eight-hour Law in the Western States to commence a series of strikes for the enforcement of the analogus law now in existence in this State. It is hard to realize what a painful disarrangement such a movement would have produced in this City at this time. It would not only have thrown tens of thousands of people out of employment at a bad period, but would have confounded the industries of the City so that they could not have recovered themselves for the Summer at least. Nothing better could have happened for the interests of our workmen than the breakdown of the formidable Chicago eight-hour strikes.

We mentioned the other day the curious fact that a number of Broadway retail stores, in half a dozen lines of business, appealing directly to the common wants of ladies and gentlemen, had begun the attempt to carry on operations upon the almost extinct principle of limited profits. We might say that they sold "Broadway wares at Bowery prices." We consider the fact one of immense importance, not only to Broadway and its promenaders, but to business at large. Its system of stupendous profits, which had its origin, or at least its great development, during the war, has done untold damage to business. Not to speak of its essential dishonesty, or of the extent to which it has fostered the spirit of personal greed and avarice, it has contributed greatly to bring about the disturbances in industrial economy and the labor market from which we are now suffering. We should like to see at once a return to something like the old style of doing things—the style that prevailed before the merchants and manufacturers expected to get rich in a year. It would tell in a hundred ways and upon all classes of the community. Now that the thing has been begun, even though but by a few in Broadway, we shall expect to see it grow with American rapidity. So, Messieurs! mark down your prices as low as you possibly can, and see how it works.

There are suggestions in Washington of the necessity of a Summer session of Congress, to take into consideration the financial necessities of the country, and to make provision for the recent unexpected turn of events, in several particulars. But we are sure the country will consider it far better that the Secretary of the Treasury and other Heads of Departments should make use of such discretion as they are legally possessed of, in the premises. They have scope enough, under the powers conferred by Congress, to work along very well until the close of the year. If Congress be convened in July, we have no doubt that the finances and industries of the country will be interfered with only to the public detriment. We have no doubt that we shall have new appropriations and new expenditures, wholesale and retail, for all sorts of objects. Congressmen will exploit the boundless resources of the country, and prove their theory in their favorite style—that is, by boundless extravagance. If for any reason a Summer session is to be deprecated, it is for financial and economical reasons.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A chemist of Marseilles professes to have invented a new preparation of Greek fire, which, unless the description is outrageously exaggerated, will certainly put an end to all war. With this terrible agent of destruction the inventor claims that he could envelope in flames an army of 100,000 men, from a distance of 1,000 yards, within less than five minutes. In a naval battle he could run into the enemy, and in fifteen seconds cover his decks with a torrent of flame, which would burn the rigging, penetrate the hatchways, and instantaneously stifle all the crew. The invention seems to have one little drawback, however, which may prevent its general introduction; for, as the chemist himself naively admits, "neither victors nor vanquished would return from the field of battle" on which this terrible fire was used. In fact, as both armies would be destroyed, it would puzzle historians to decide which was the victor and which the vanquished.

A political farce is just now having a great run in Berlin, but which can hardly be relished in the conquered and annexed Provinces. The scene of the farce is laid in Pekin, where a Parliament, elected by universal suffrage, is assembled to consult upon the critical state of the Empire threatened by dangerous neighbors. The Prime Minister reads to them the first article of a new constitution, and orders them to pass it at once. A provincial mandarin objects to this summary mode of proceeding, and with a few others, in opposition to the majority, insists upon the right of free speech. A great tumult arises, which the Prime Minister in vain tries to allay. At length, losing all patience, he waves his hand with an imperious gesture. Immediately a huge Prussian helmet descends from the roof and covers the whole Parliament, whose voices soon subside into silence within the depths of the Imperial extinguisher. This may be very good fun for Berliners, but how about the Hanoverians?

The latest novelty in naval architecture is a gunboat designed by Mr. John Ericsson for the defence of the Swedish coast. It is ironclad, and is smaller than gunboats usually are. The deck is entirely below the level of the water, and is strongly protected with plating. From the deck rises a kind of sheath, oval and open at one end, above the water, and in this is worked a fifteen-inch gun, which points always in the direction of the bow. The motive power is applied, not by steam, but by the arms of thirty-two men, who act by a simple and effective mechanism on a screw with four flanges. This gunboat, which is already constructed, is said to be admirably adapted to the defence of the islands and bays and inlets and the lakes of Sweden. The power obtained is sufficient for the required purpose, and the total cost of the boat is but little over $20,000.

The Pope can be very pathetic upon occasion. At a recent festival in Rome an address was presented to him by the Jewish boy Montara, who some years since was kidnapped from his parents and educated in the Catholic faith. "You are very dear to me, my son," said the Pope in reply, "because I acquired you for Christ at a very great price. You cost me a heavy ransom. On your account a universal railing burst out against me and the Apostolic See." Truly, this is a wicked world, and this a stiff-necked and perverse generation, which refuses to recognise kidnapping as a legitimate means of conversion. "Nobody pities me," the Pope went on to say; "me, the Father of all the faithful, from whom schism snatches thousands of children in Poland, or seeks to corrupt them by pernicious teaching." The resemblance between the case of the bereaved Jewish parents and that of the Pope may be apparent to ecclesiastical eyesight, but people in general fail to see it.

We are sorry to learn, through the London *Athenæum*, that Lord Brougham is very ill at Nice,—it is feared past hope. The venerable old gentleman, who is said to be still in full possession of his mental faculties, has for many years borne up wonderfully against the physical infirmities of age. But even the stoutest heart must yield to fate.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests that if the French have failed to annex Luxemburg, they have thereby escaped one or two minor trials. For example, says the *Gazette*, "there are in the Canton of Diekirch three rather picturesque villages, the names of which are, respectively, Schlindermanderscheid, Oberschlindermanderscheid and Nederschlindermanderscheid. The French have already turned Schlesdadt into Célestat, but they could never have hoped to struggle successfully with Nederschlindermanderscheid."

The London *Athenæum* contains the frightful announcement that Mr. M. F. T. has written a third series of his "Proverbial Philosophy," which will be published during the present month. Mr. Tupper deserves credit for a certain kind of courage. Few writers would voluntarily face such storms of ridicule as those that greet the appearance of every new volume from his pen.

English papers deny that Queen Victoria has written a work of travel entitled "Leaves from a Journal in the Highlands," a very full account of which has appeared in the Paris papers. The Queen is said to be a very ready and agreeable writer. Of late her time has been engrossed by a voluminous correspondence with the rulers of France and Prussia, between whom she has acted the part of a mediator. It is seldom that a royal pen is wielded to so good a purpose.

The Paris *Temps* has been, through the whole of the stormy Luxemburg discussions, the persistent advocate of peace. When *La Liberté* printed anti-war sermons in one column, and followed them with frantic appeals to the war-spirit of France, the *Temps* remained faithful to its convictions of right, and never ceased to warn the country that France and Germany would reap nothing but a bitter harvest of hatred from war. After desperate struggles, says the *Temps* "peace only would be apparent; the combatants would pause only for breath and for revenge." The people of France and of Prussia have reason to rejoice that their respective rulers have not hurried them into a war which would have been a crime against civilization, and in which the end pursued would have been so enormously disproportioned to the means employed to obtain it.

TOWN TOPICS.

A very timely and well-merited rebuke was yesterday administered by Judge Miller, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to a certain class of lawyers who aim to benefit their clients by postponements, non-appearance and the wearying out of witnesses for the prosecution. The case of The People *vs.* William Schnobble for the murder of Henry Heinrichs, the trial of which had been on several occasions put off upon application of counsel for the prisoner, was peremptorily set down for trial yesterday. All other cases in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the entire Circuit calendar were laid aside. Schnobble's case was called. The District-Attorney was ready with his witnesses. The prisoner stood at the bar. But counsel for the defence was absent. The Court waited. A messenger was dispatched for the missing lawyer, who could nowhere be found, and finally the Court adjourned for the day in consequence of the imposition which had been practiced upon it. Before vacating the Bench Judge Miller expressed his deep sense of the grossness of the outrage which the prisoner's counsel had committed, and said that an example must be made to put a stop to this practice on the part of certain lawyers, which was becoming altogether too frequent. Other counsel was assigned to the accused, and the absentee will probably be punished unless he can show excuse for his default.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of $50,000 for the use of the New-York Juvenile Asylum of this City, in extending its accommodations for the care and instruction of truant and idle children, contingent upon the raising of a corresponding amount by voluntary subscription. We trust that the charitable will respond heartily to the appeal of the managers for the money which shall enable them to make the proposed addition to their building on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street. It is found that the number of juvenile offenders who fill our prisons and reformatories is constantly on the increase, but there is little doubt that these children might be saved from crime if adequate means of reaching them were established. It will not be long, probably, before the absolute necessity for further legislation on this point asserts itself, and the education of children be made compulsory upon their parents. It is mortifying to our national pride to know that many of our voters are unable to read the ballots they cast, and that some of our City officials are barely able to write their own names—and this, too, in spite of our excellent system of public schools. The mortification may only be obviated by a mandatory law whereby parents shall be compelled to avail themselves of the means of educating their children and saving them from a life of vice and misery. Meanwhile the institution for the care and instruction of idle and truant children commands itself to the aid and support of all good citizens.

The vexed question of a location for quarantine has at length been definitely settled. The Quarantine Commissioners, the Metropolitan Board of Health, and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn have unanimously concurred in the selection of a piece of ground on the southerly side of Barren Island as a place of detention for passengers under quarantine, and in the establishment at Coney Island of a landing and boarding station. Both situations are eminently airy, at any rate, and with proper facilities for debarking, they will be a great improvement over the existing imperfect quarantine stations.

The Board of Health is very properly opposed to the enjoyment by swine of those privileges and immunities which only belong to human beings, and have accordingly ordained that "no pigs, swine or cattle shall be unloaded from any cars upon any street or public place in the City of New-York." This action of the Board may be bad for the butchers, but is good for the people.

It is a point of military etiquette, we believe, growing out of a tradition that soldiers are always men of honor, that when they are absent on leave they ought to wear their side-arms. We are of opinion, however, that the custom would be more honored in the breach than the observance, particularly in view of the disgraceful scene which occured on Tuesday afternoon at the Governor's Island Landing at the Battery. It seems that now and again some of the soldiers stationed on the Island are given a few hours' liberty to visit the City. It also seems to be expected that the men will devote this brief period of relaxation from the stern duties of military life to getting gloriously drunk. At any rate, such is the usual course; and a corporal's guard is stationed at the landing, whose duty it is to take their obfuscated comrades safely to barracks, hoping, of course, a reciprocation of this kind office when their own time comes to need such assistance. The consequence of these drunken frolics is often a disturbance among the soldiers themselves, at the landing place, and sometimes collisions between them and citizens who are passing to and from the Staten Island Ferry—to say nothing of the annoyances to which ladies are always subjected by the ribald speech and actions of these inebriated sons of Mars. On Tuesday one of these common rows among the soldiers was causing more than the usual disorder, and a policeman urged the Corporal of the guard to put a stop to the trouble. That functionary at once threw himself upon his dignity, declaring he would brook no interference nor advice from anybody. The policeman afterward sought to arrest the broilers. Citizens ran to his aid. The Corporal drew his sword, ordered his men to charge upon the policeman and the crowd, and for a few minutes there was danger of a riot, which was happily averted by the timely arrival of police reserves from the Station-house. Now, all this was very disgraceful; and, for their own credit, we trust the military authorities will prevent the recurrence of such a scene. If their men *must* carry side-arms, make them avoid getting drunk; and if they *must* get drunk, remove the landing place to some less conspicuous spot than alongside of a public ferry.

Burglars in St. Louis—The Impeachment of Judge King.

St. Louis, Thursday, May 16.

The liquor-store of P. W. Schneider was entered by burglars last night. The safe was blown open and a considerable sum of money and many valuable papers stolen. The store of Ottmur & Schultz was entered and robbed of about $500 worth of goods.

The produce-store of Leffert & Co., and the leather-store of Shultz & Kerr, were also entered, but they obtained no booty.

The charges against Judge King, who is being tried before the State Senate with a view of impeaching him, are in substance that he instructed a Grand Jury that when crimes and misdemeanors had been committed by persons while in regular or irregular Confederate service, such persons could not be indicted or punished; that he dismissed the Grand Jury in Clay County without cause, and suspended the Sheriff; that he ordered the Coroner of said county to summon the Grand Jury of Conservative men, and no Radicals; that he issued writs of *mandamus* compelling the Board of Appeals in said County to register as qualified voters persons who had been reported by said Board; and that he had instructed a Grand Jury in Clay County that no bills of indictment could be found against persons who might be charged with perjury in falsely taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution. The respondent sets up a general denial to each of the allegations, and explains at length the circumstances surrounding his judicial action.

Trouble Among Colored Stevedores at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 16.

Considerable disturbance took place among the negro stevedores on the levee to-day, amounting almost to a riot. Two policemen were badly injured while endeavoring to rescue a negro from a mob composed of men of his own color. The military were ordered out to aid the police.

The following is a paragraph from an order of Gen. Mower issued to-day:

"The United States Government, if necessary, will protect you through the military, but you will not be protected in wrong-doing."

At a meeting in Galveston yesterday, a negro speaker, drawing offensive comparison between the races, was interrupted by United States soldiers, when indiscriminate shooting was commenced, a majority of the negroes appearing to be armed.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, May 16.

THE MISSISSIPPI INJUNCTION CASE DISMISSED.

The Supreme Court, which yesterday adjourned over until Friday, took a notion to meet to-day and adjourn until December. The Judges, therefore, sent hasty notices to the leading members of the Bar, seven of whom appeared, and at 1 o'clock the Court rendered judgment in the Mississippi case. On the motion for leave to file the amendment the Court was divided, hence the motion was denied. On the motion to dismiss, it was ordered that the bill be dismissed for want of jurisdiction—the same judgment as in the Georgia case. No opinion was read. The reading of the opinion in the Georgia case goes over until December. The opinion in that case will dispose of both of course.

Rules in bankruptcy were also agreed to and promulgated, but they will not be printed and ready for distribution for a week or so yet.

THE TREASURY DEFALCATION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The telegraph or the operators made a stupid and serious blunder in my dispatch of last night, relating to the financial difficulty at New-Orleans. I wrote in words, not figures, that the deficit in the Assistant Treasurer's accounts was $1,100,000. I learn further to-day that as long ago as the 8th of April the United States Treasurer, Gen. Spinner, ordered the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Whitaker, to visit every day the Government depository banks in New-Orleans, (two in number,) the First National and the Louisiana National, and transfer each day to the Sub-Treasury all Government deposits in excess of the amount of security in deposits in the Treasury. He also notified the banks to the same effect, and that he should continue his drafts on them as usual. The object of this was not to disturb any former mode of doing business with them, but to have the additional safeguard that there shall never be in any depository bank more funds than are secured in the Treasury even for a single day. The result was that the relations of the banks with the Treasury are all right, and the deficit, where it was least expected, in the Sub-Treasury. An examination of Mr. Whitaker's account here shows that he has certified to Treasurer Spinner, since the receipt of his instructions of April 8, that he had transferred from the depository banks to the Sub-Treasury something less than half a million. Assuming, therefore, which is probably the fact, that he never in reality transferred this money, but charged himself with it on his own books, in order to accommodate the bank, there still remains about $600,000 of money which Mr. Whitaker has absolutely loaned from the Treasury, and in so doing has, possibly without criminal intent, committed a grave crime, the penalties for which under the Sub-Treasury Act are very severe. Private advices from New-Orleans to-day represent that city in considerable financial commotion, and that Mr. May and his friends, who are the debtors to the Assistant Treasurer, will be able to save the Government harmless from loss. The First National Bank of Louisiana has $250,000 in bonds on deposit here as security for Government funds in its keeping, and the Louisiana National Bank has $150,000 for the same purpose. It has been stated that Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, is a sufferer in this matter. The only way in which he is connected with it is that certain drafts on him unaccepted were found among the collaterals deposited by Mr. May in the Sub-Treasury.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S MISSION TO EUROPE.

An effort has been made to connect the visit of Senator Doolittle to Europe with an important Government mission, and one paper has even designated the fund out of which the expenses are to be paid. The fact is, that like any other man, he goes to Paris for his private and personal pleasure. The Western Union Telegraph Company, hearing of his proposed visit, solicited him to accompany their agent, Major Collins, from Paris to St. Petersburgh for the purpose of formally and as fully as possible laying before the Russian Government the reasons which induced the suspension of the work on the Overland Telegraph line. The telegraph company agree to pay Mr. Doolittle's expenses from Paris to St. Petersburgh and back, and that is all there is about it worth anybody's while to know.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Judiciary Committee to-day began the investigation into the cases of the rival Corporations which claim to be the rightful proprietors of the charter and franchises of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. Mr. Mead, of New-York, appeared and was heard in behalf of the Learned party, who are the petitioners in the case. To-morrow, Judge Usher, formerly Secretary of the Interior, will be heard in behalf of the Company which is now in possession of the road.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The impeachment investigation will be resumed on Monday next. Secretary Seward and Attorney-General Stanbery are among the witnesses who will be examined.

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT BOSTON.

The President has decided to accept the invitation extended to him by the Masonic fraternity of Boston to be present at their coming celebration, and will accompany the two Commanderies of Knights Templar from Washington. A Revenue cutter will be placed at their disposal by the Treasury Department. Delegations from the Washington Commanderies started for Baltimore to-night to complete arrangements with the Templars of that city for the trip.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Gen. Burton, of Fortress Monroe, late custodian of Jeff. Davis, and Hon. Thomas Cornell, member of Congress from New-York, who are at the Ebbett House; J. F. D. Lanier and William Orton, of New-York; Jarvis Lord, of Rochester; F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, and Congressman Spalding, of Cleveland, who are at Willard's.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, May 16.

SMUGGLING FROM CANADA.

The Treasury Department having been advised that large quantities of peas are imported from Canada, ostensibly for domestic use, as dried peas, but which are used as seeds, the Collectors of Customs of all the lake ports have been instructed to hereafter regard all whole peas as seeds, and to charge upon them the duty of 30 per cent. prescribed by statute, unless they have clear proof that they are kiln-dried and totally unfit for seeding purposes.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.

Eighty-five midshipmen will be graduated at the ensuing examination at the Naval Academy. Fifty or sixty of them will be placed on the storeship *Minnesota*, and sent on a four months' cruise, for the purpose of being instructed practically in their duties.

ARMY BOARD IN SESSION.

The Board of Army Officers, of which Gen. Grant is President, recently appointed to inquire into the most desirable and most economical material for head-blocks in the National Cemeteries, and the most appropriate form and cost of the same, held another meeting this morning at the Quartermaster-General's office. Their report is nearly completed, and will be submitted to the Secretary of War in a few days.

COMMISSIONER TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Elliot C. Cowdin, of New-York, has been appointed a Commissioner of the United States for the Paris Universal Exposition. He is expected to report on the articles exhibited in the nine first classes of the products in the fourth group. Mr. Cowdin was appointed by a unanimous vote of the Commission after they met in Paris, in accordance with the act of March, which provides for the designation of not more than twenty additional Honorary Commissioners by those originally appointed, who shall serve without compensation.

LOSS OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

For some time past there has been considerable trouble in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in consequence of repeated losses of National Bank notes, the loss of which was discovered at the time of their receipt by the different banks calling for them, and much difficulty was experienced in accounting for the deficiencies in the packages sent from the Department to the banks at different periods to the extent of sometimes one, and at others two or three of the notes, the value of which severally was $50 and $100. Suspicion of these robberies lately rested upon a colored confidential messenger in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, named James H. S. Schurman, and he was to-day arrested on the charge of forgery and larceny of $12,000 in $50 and $100 notes of the First National Bank of Jersey City and others, beside an extensive lot of stationery which had evidently been purloined from the Department.

An examination before a Police Magistrate took place to-day, District-Attorney Carrington appearing for the prosecution.

Hon. H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of Currency, having been sworn, testified there had recently been lost $12,000 in $50 and $100 notes on the First National Bank of New-Jersey. The notes were genuine impressions, but the signatures were forged.

The result of the examination was the bailing of the prisoner in the sum of $10,000 to appear at the Court.

Schurman's position, as confidential messenger, gave access to the vaults. He had occupied the position as messenger in the office of Comptroller of Currency for several years. The loss of notes belonging to the New-Jersey Bank was first discovered on the 3d inst., although for a long time past other losses comparatively light have been a source of anxiety.

The house of the accused was searched and several articles of soap, stationery, &c., similar to those used at the office were discovered, but no money found there.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STANBERY ON THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

The opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery on the Reconstruction Acts will, it is expected, be ready for promulgation this week. All the points have been decided on, and approved by the President and his Cabinet. The utmost pains have been taken to render clear and beyond doubt the meaning of the various branches of those acts. The preparation of the document, has involved an examination of the laws of the Southern States, in order to understand precisely what classes of persons are affected by the Congressional action, and to afford a guide by which this may be carried into execution with the least possible degree of embarrassment to all parties concerned.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing that during the month of April 156 farms, comprising 8,944 acres, were added to the productive force of the State of Mississippi under the act of Congress, approved June 21, 1866, providing for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement, in the States of Alabama, Mississipsi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

THE FORT BUFORD MASSACRE.

Washington, Thursday, May 16.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon at Gen. Grant's headquarters:

St. Louis, Mo., May 16, 1867.

To the Adjutant-General, U. S. A.:

We have communications signed by Col. Rankin, commanding officer of Fort Buford, as late as Feb. 28. All were well then. He reports that on the 1st of January the Indians appeared in considerable force before the fort, mounted, and after a variety of evolutions, doubtless meant to terrify, upon a single shot from a twelve-pounder went off in a great hurry, and have not since that time attempted any further hostilities, although encamped on the Yellow Stone, only a few miles from the fort.

Gen. Terry telegraphs that the recent reports of the capture, by the Indians, of the steamer *Miner* is false. (Signed) W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

Gen. Nichols is chief of the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Sherman.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs, from May 1 to 11th inclusive, at the ports named below, were as follows: New-York, $3,511,000; Boston, $503,556 76; Philadelphia, $465,260 67; Baltimore, $254,865 15; New-Orleans, April 20 to 30th, $104,176 67; San Francisco, April 6 to 13th, $218,912 74—total, $5,117,772 19.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. Schofield, Assistant Commissioner Freedman's Bureau for the State of Virginia, has appointed Capt. Garrick Mallery, Forty-third United States Infantry, as Acting Inspector General Department of Potomac, with headquarters at Richmond.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed John W. Stokes, Esq., of Philadelphia, as Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department. Mr. Stokes formerly filled this position.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources to-day were $295,751.

NAVY BULLETIN.

The Navy Department is informed that the United States steamer *Swatara* was at Lisbon, Portugal, April 20.

Commodore Daniel B. Ridgely, ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy; Acting Volunteer Lieut. H. H. Gorenge, ordered to command the *Guard;* Surgeon S. J. Jones, ordered to the *Sabine;* First Assistant Engineer James Renshaw, ordered to the *Shamokin;* Acting Second Assistant Engineer Isaac McAllister, ordered to the *Patos;* Surgeon Job. Corbin has resigned; Acting Volunteer Lieut. W. F. Shankland, been detached from command of the *Guard*, and granted leave of absence.

The following also have been detached from the *Guard* and granted leave of absence: Acting Master S. W. Corving; Acting Ensigns R. M. Wagstaff, John Walker, David A. Hall; Mates E. C. Finney, John F. Sias, James O. Hutchinson and James W. Baxter; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon W. L. Wheeler, detached from the *Don* and ordered to the *Onward.*

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Col. James Greason, Assistant Quartermaster, and Brevet Major John McKim, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, have been mustered out of service.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States met today, contrary to the announcement of yesterday, and after delivering various opinions, adjourned until the first Monday in December next. The Court ordered as follows:

That certain rules and forms of proceedings in bankruptcy which have been framed and adopted by the Court in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, be, and the same are hereby promulgated. That the said rules and forms be recorded by the clerk, and that they be allowed to be printed.

No. 14, Original.—The State of Mississippi, complainant, *vs.* Secretary Stanton and Gens. Grant and Ord, was decided by the Court. The motion was for leave to file an amendment to the bill in this case. This was denied by a divided Court, as announced by Chief Justice Chase; but the names of the Judges on each side were not made public, this being a secret of the Court. Upon the motion to dismiss the bill for want of jurisdiction, it was ordered that the bill be dismissed with costs. So the Mississippi Injunction Case falls with that of Georgia.

The Court decided the following cases:

No. 282.—DeGroot *vs.* the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Miller read the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Court of Claims.

No. 175—Fellows et al. *vs.* Denneston. Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York. Judgment reversed and case remanded, with direction to enter a decree in conformity with this opinion; the Court holding that the Indian Reservation in question, in the State of New-York, cannot be taxed, as proposed by the statute of the State. Opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Nelson.

No. 98—United States, appellants, *vs.* steamship *Sir William Peel.* Decree reversed and cause remanded, with directions that no costs or expenses be charged to either party as against the other. The judgment decrees restitution. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

No. 187—United States, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Maynard. Question certified. Answer in the affirmative. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

No. 17, Original—United States ex rel. Mahoney *vs.* Harriman. Motion for *mandamus* denied.

No. 7, Original.—United States *vs.* Depoli. *Mandanus* allowed to compel the allowance of an appeal from the Southern District of California, respecting land in California.

No. 12, Original.—The State of Texas *vs.* White, et al. An injunction is allowed to restrain payment of certain Texas bonds to parties to whom it is alledged they were sold during the rebellion, by parties in armed hostility to the United States, who had seized upon the archives, treasury and property of the State. The Court grants leave to the defendants to move to dissolve the injunction at the next term of the Court.

No. 130.—Woolfalk, appellant, *vs.* Jones. Case dismissed for irregularity.

No. 10, Original.—Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, petitioners, *vs.* The Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Ordered that a *mandamus* issue, commanding the Judge of said Court to proceed with the execution of the order of the Court of July 18, 1865.

No. 176.—Thompson et al. *vs.* Riggs & Co., bankers. The suit was to recover coin deposits made with the defendants in 1861.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia having decided that the debt could be discharged by a payment or offer to pay the same in legal-tender notes.

The act of Congress passed February, 1862, making Treasury notes a legal tender in payment of all debts.

The Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

Burning of the Steamer Denver in the Missouri River.

St. Joseph, Mo., Thursday, May 16.

The steamer *Denver*, of the St. Joseph and Omaha Pacific Line, was burned at her landing this morning. The loss is $60,000. She was partially insured.

Falling of a House in Chicago—Fatal Accident.

Chicago, Thursday, May 16.

A two-story frame building, No. 53 Polk-street, while in process of being raised to a grade, fell this morning, killing Mrs. Watkins, wife of the owner, and severely wounding four others.

Jeff. Davis in New-York.

During all of yesterday the late State prisoner was in this City without creating any excitement of any kind whatever. Immediately on his arrival at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he was taken direct to the New-York Hotel, in company with his wife, his brother, Gen. Joseph Davis, and his wife's sister, Miss Howell. The rooms assigned Davis were on the second floor, but during the entire day he was in No. 171, on the first floor, where he received such of his personal friends as called upon him. These to the number of about 150 came singly or in parties of two or three during the day, and except from 2 until 4 o'clock, during which time Mr. Davis lay down for rest, were received. There were among them very few names of prominence, and were mostly Southerners who have become residents of the City since the war. The rules observed was for parties desiring an interview to send in their cards, when, if old personal friends, they were received, and if not, were informed that Gen. Joseph Davis would see them; and this latter gentleman, in attending to this duty, and in answering questions of reporters, had a sufficiently busy day of it. During the morning almost the only well-known gentleman calling was Mr. James A. McMasters, and in the evening Mr. Chas. O'Conor and Mr. George Shea, bringing with them Mr. Hooker, Attorney-General of Mississippi, were the only ones of prominence so far as known, for it is but justice to Mr. Davis to say that he kept himself closely to his room and was entirely successful in shunning observation. His conduct during the day fully justified the statements of the Times that he does not desire public notice of any kind, and his wishes will be best consulted by his being left entirely to himself. He has thus far studiously avoided anything like publicity, and it is scarcely necessary to say that he did not attend the Ristori *Matinée*, and his brother, Gen. Davis, says that he never heard him express any intention of doing so. So far from attending any place of public amusement, he did not even show himself in the public dining-room, but took his meals in the apartment in which he made himself practically a prisoner.

There were no scenes or incidents about or in the hotel during the day. There was at no time more than the usual number of persons about the halls and reading-rooms, and not the usual number in the ladies' ante-room and corridor which led to Mr. Davis' room, for these were kept entirely clear by the proprietor of the hotel.

The intention of Mr. Davis to proceed to Canada last evening was frustrated by the condition of his health, as he found himself much prostrated by his voyage and the unusual excitement and fatigue he has undergone for the last few days. The exact date of his departure is not yet fixed, but acting under the advice of his physician, he will not attempt to renew his journey to-day. The statement that he would last evening become the guest of Charles O'Conor proved to be unfounded, as he remained in the hotel, as he probably will during the remainder of his stay. Neither is there any truth in the statement that Gen. Robert Anderson called upon Davis. Somebody thought he saw Gen. Anderson making inquiries at the office of the hotel during the morning, and thereupon supposed he was about to call upon Davis, and this was the sole foundation for the story.

Large Fire in South-street.—While Officer Murphy, of the First Ward Police, was patroling his post at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, he discovered smoke and flames issuing from the second floor windows of No. 46 South-street. The firemen were soon on the ground, and succeeded, after great exertions, in carrying hose lines to the roof, and so flooded the building. Owing to the valuable nature of the goods stored therein the aggregate loss is estimated at fully $100,000. The second, third and fourth floors, with a part of the first, were occupied as a storage warehouse by Messrs. Sale & Co., commission merchants. Williams & Guion, shipping merchants, had $35,000 worth of straw goods on storage therein, upon which there are the following insurances: Lamar, $10,000; American, $20,000; and Eagle, $3,250. Messrs. Howland, & Aspinwall, had in store eighty cases of silk, valued at $64,000, fully insured in the Liverpool and London, National, Hanover and Lamar Insurance Companies. Several Boston firms had in store 900 chests of tea, $35,000; 50 cases of silks, $40,000; 80 bales of straw goods, $10,000; 75 cases of straw goods, $3,000; 3,200 dozen of straw hats, $6,000, and a miscellaneous lot valued at $5,000. None of the insurances could be obtained, as the risks have been taken by Boston companies. Sale & Co. sustain a loss of $10,000 on stock and fixtures, insured for $7,000 in the Irving Insurance Company. Benjamin Richards & Son, shipping merchants, had an office on the first floor, loss $100. The building is owned by Wm. Whitlock, Jr., and is damaged about $7,000; insured for $5,000 in the Equitable Insurance Company.

Power of Endurance.

Mrs. M. C. Town, of Elgin, Ill., who had previously had a large amount of sewing done on other machines, two of which made the lock-stitch, and one the double-loop stitch, purchased a Willcox & Gibbs. The last she has now used for three years; and in a recent letter she writes: "After most thoroughly testing the work of each, *by wearing out the garments*, I find that the sewing done on the Willcox & Gibbs *endures a greater amount of hard usage* than that of either of the other machines.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Its Value is Incalculable.

For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, and allays all pain.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Don't confound Phalon, of "Night-Blooming Cereus" celebrity, with Phelan, the great billiard player. Still, if you want to make a bad pun on a delightful subject, you can say: "That perfume of Phalon's is very pleasant to the *phelans.*"

Why is Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" like the sun? Answer, by Sambo—Because it gives us *de light.*

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

White, Whitman & Co., Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway, invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Clothing for Spring wear.

Our goods are new, and prices to suit the times.

Established 1832.
Improved 1866.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
improved new style
HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING,
combined in one bottle,
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.
Unequaled hair-dressing.
REDUCED PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Permit me, Ladies, to call your attention to the most beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer untrimmed hats I have ever opened, and at the cheapest figures ever dreamed of in Broadway. The exposition consists of 75 new patterns for ladies, children and babies. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway. The most elegant wedding notes and visiting cards in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

No Article in the World Has Had So extensive a sale as Drake's Plantation Bitters. They first sold because they were said to be good. They now sell because they are known to be good. They have stood the test of time, of weak imitators, and of unprincipled counterfeiters. The reason is plain. The formula is published around each bottle, and they are always made up to the original standard. They are used in all the government hospitals, recommended by physicians, and are known to always produce an immediate beneficial effect. For clergymen, merchants, lawyers, females, and persons of sedentary habits, they are wonderful. They create a healthy appetite; they cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, and Constipation; they purify, strengthen, and invigorate; they make the weak strong, and the melancholy brilliant. No person who feels faint, weak, languid, depressed, unable to sleep, to eat, labor, or to enjoy society, can afford to be without this agreeable and certain tonic. They are sold everywhere.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver Forks, Spoons and Knives, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Sterling Silverware.

A full assortment of all kinds at very attractive prices. Special attention is requested to the *variety, quality* and *price* of our solid spoons and forks.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Curtains, a Specialty at
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains and Nottingham from auction, at less than gold cost, at wholesale or retail.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Brocatel, Terry, Reps, &c.,
For CURTAINS AND FURNITURE, NEW QUALITIES.
UPHOLSTERERS SUPPLIED at
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains.
New Spring Styles now ready.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

Beam—Eames.—At No. 78 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 16, by Rev. W. H. Boole, Henry Beam to Mary Adeline Eames.

Blondell—Scott.—On Tuesday, May 14, at the Church of the Advent, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, Charles Blondell to Mary M., daughter of the late Wm. C. Scott, all of this City.

Booraem—Van Vorst.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Van Cleef, Hugh Toler Booraem to Antoinette, daughter of the late Cornelius Van Vorst.

Burt—Wilson.—At home, on Thursday, May 16, by Rev. E. M. Levy, D. D., Edwin C. Burt, of Orange, N. J., to Mary B., daughter of D. M. Wilson, of Newark, N. J.

Davies—Welch.—In New-Haven, on Thursday, May 16, Mr. C. C. Davies to Grace A., daughter of H. M. Welch, Esq., all of New-Haven.

Godfrey—Miller.—On Wednesday, May 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. Taylor, of Truxton, N. Y., George J. Godfrey, of Greenpoint, L. I., to Miss Libbie J. Miller, of New-York.

Hatzfeld—Kelso.—On Tuesday, May 14, by Rev. Samuel Cornielle, Rector of All Saints' Church, William H. Hatzfeld to Mary C. Kelso, both of this City.

Hagar—Greig.—On Thursday, May 16, at the residence of the bride's father, in Lodi, N. J., by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Henry A. Hagar, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Jessie, third daughter of Wm. Greig, Esq.

Hazelton—Wilson.—On Thursday, May 16, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. Robert Hazelton, Jr., to Lillie, youngest daughter of the late Henry Wilson, all of this City. No cards.

Hughes—Donahue.—On Wednesday, May 15, at St. Bridget's Church, by Rev. T. J. Mooney, William Joseph Hughes to Margaret Anna, youngest daughter of Michael Donahue, all of this City.

Matthias—Trowbridge.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, May 15, by Rev. Chas. Fletcher, John J. Matthias to Jennie K., daughter of Daniel Trowbridge, Esq.

DIED.

Adams.—On Wednesday, May 15, of apoplexy, B. S. Adams, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son, W. Irving Adams, also of his sons-in-law, O. S. Follett, Ferd. Unger and Henry C. Price, and the members of Lafayette Lodge No. 64, F. A. M., Grand Lodge F. A. M., New-York Lodge No. 330, Acacia Lodge No. 327, and Yew Tree No. 461, F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from No. 1 Abingdon-square, (Bank and Bleecker,) on this Friday evening, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Masonic.—The members of Lafayette Lodge No. 64, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a Special Communication, to be held in Corinthian-room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on this Friday evening, the 17th inst., at 6 o'clock. A prompt attendance is expected.

JAMES W. BELL, Master.

Baxter.—At Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, May 15, Caroline Mary, wife of George W. Baxter, and only daughter of James Nesmith, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 52 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Beatey.—On Wednesday, May 15, Mrs. Abigail H. Beatey, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 17th inst., from St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mamaroneck Depot.

Benedict.—On Wednesday, May 15, of consumption, caused by wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburgh in 1862, Brevet Major Abner R. Benedict, Captain 4th U. S. Infantry.

The funeral will take place under military escort from the residence of his uncle, E. C. Benedict, No. 10 West 10th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

Chambers.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 15, Mrs. Mary P. Chambers, wife of Mr. Dexter B. Chambers, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Dodge.—On Thursday, May 16, at 86th-st., Yorkville, Eveline McChristie Dodge, only daughter of John P. Dodge, Jr., and Sarah A. Dodge, aged 2 years, 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church at West Farms on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Elliot.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, May 1, of pneumonia, Rebecca Giraud, wife of George T. Elliot, and daughter of the late Andrew Foster.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Eyland.—At Succasunna, N. J., on Thursday morning, May 16, of scarlet fever, Leonora French, youngest daughter of Serena M. and Geo. C. Eyland, in the 5th year of her age.

Howard.—Near Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday morning, May 16, Cooper Howard, Esq., of Brierly Manor, Barnsley, England, aged 50 years.

Funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, on Friday morning, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

☞ English papers please copy.

Leonard.—In Harlem, at the residence of her son-in-law, Peter E. De Mille, Martha Adair Halstead, relict of John Leonard.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Read.—On Wednesday, May 15, John Read, of Sligo, Ireland, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 17th inst., after 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 Bethune-st.

☞ Dublin *Warder* and Sligo papers please copy.

Rose.—On Wednesday, May 15, Alfred Leopold, eldest son of Cornelius and Helena Rose, aged 14 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friend of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of his parents, No. 16 Perry-st., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Smith.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 15, James Elnathan Smith, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Sunday, May 19, at 12½ o'clock. A boat leaves the foot of Dey-st., Pier No. 19, at 11 A. M.

Swords.—On Wednesday, May 15, Theodore Augustine, only son of Charles R. Swords, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his father, No. 49 West 36th-st., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

Tufnell.—At his residence, No. 46 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, May 14, aged 84 years, Capt. Wm. Bewley Tufnell, of Great Waltham, Essex, England, late Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of said county in H. M. S.

Walton.—On Wednesday, May 15, Livingston, youngest child of William T. and Eliza Walton, aged 2 months and 27 days.

The remains were taken to the family lot in Greenwood for interment.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chartered by Congress, and having five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States, offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS,
BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.
For sale through the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
MESSRS. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
and
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS, NO. 33 WALL-ST.
In the City of New-York,
at NINETY PER CENT. of their par value, with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the RAILROAD and EQUIPMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, much less than one-half the cost of the Road. THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILES have been completed in the most substantial manner, and fully equipped with rolling stock, locomotives, machine and car shops, engine houses and station buildings, built mostly of brick and has been

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

after an examination and report by the Government Commissioners, and is now in successful operation.

The Company has on hand iron, ties and all other material sufficient to complete the road to the Rocky Mountains—a distance from Omaha of 517 miles—by the 1st of September, the time pledged for its completion by the contractor. TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (12,500) ACRES OF LAND PER MILE are granted to the Company by the Government in addition to the subsidy of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR EACH MILE OF ROAD AS COMPLETED. The Chicago and Northwesten Railroad, now completed, connects with this road at Omaha, and is doing a large business in passengers and freight.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies expect to extend connecting links of road to Omaha during the next year, so that four Trunk Railroads from the East will soon greatly contribute to the business of this Road, and the Central Pacific being constructed with great energy from California to meet this Great National Railroad across the Continent in 1870 insure for it all the business, both passenger and freight, it can possibly accommodate. The interest on these Bonds being payable in gold, and the issue so small per mile, there can be no question as to their safety, and the Company has no hesitation in recommending them to the public. Arrangements are being made with the National Banks generally throughout the country for the accommodation of investors in these Bonds.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN and Hon. OAKES AMES, Trustees.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE.
Retailing at manufacturer's prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1851, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,871 New-York Post-office.

WALRAVEN
OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And LINENS,
In qualities unsurpassed and
Prices undeniably low.
No. 686 Broadway.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CRESYLIC SOAP,
A PERFECT DISINFECTANT
PATENTED.
For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.
Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.
Manufactured solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

OVINGTON BROTHERS
Offer an elegant assortment of White and Decorated DINNER, TEA and TOILET SETS; also, VASES, BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, &c., &c.,
at extremely low prices.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK will remove to their new fire-proof banking house, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., corner of 7th-st., on Monday, May 20.

The Trustees of the institution, impressed with the importance of having a depository entirely secure from the ravages of fire, have erected a fire-proof building, and one sufficiently commodious for the increased business of the bank. The iron safe and vault are of the best description and burglar-proof; and every portion of the bank and building is designed for durability, effectual safety against fire and burglary, and fitness for the purposes required.

The basement and vault in cellar are to be occupied by the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, for the reception and safe-keeping of gold and silver bullion and plate, stock, bond and other valuables not received in deposit at the bank.

The second story has been leased by the United States Government for internal revenue offices, on account of its security and adaptation to the public business. The fourth story has been taken and fitted up for the accommodation of several Masonic Lodges. THE THIRD STORY IS TO LET. For terms apply at the bank.

For the special accommodation of depositors and the public who may wish to examine the improvement in this description of building, it will be open for visitors from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., from Monday, the 20th inst., to Saturday, the 25th inst.; after that time, during the usual days and hours for business, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits on interest received in sums from $1 to $5,000.

May 4, 1867.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, close at this office on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May, at 10:30 A. M. The Mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 18, at 11:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

"MIDNIGHT MISSION."—AT THE EARNEST solicitation of the Executive Committee, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg will repeat his sermon on the subject of the *Midnight Mission*, from the text "Go and Sin no More," in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock. A collection will be made. Persons who desire to listen to a very plain statement of facts in relation to this important and difficult work, are invited to attend.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.—Carriages at factory prices. The largest assortment at LEWIS P. TIBBALS',
No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
THE GALAXY,
FOR JUNE.

It contains three full-page illustrations and the following articles: The German Cotillon, by George D. Budd; Bismarck with a portrait, by George W. Elliott; Solitude and Democracy, by Eugene Benson; a sketch of Dejazet, the French Soubrette; A Norse Love Story, by Richard Grant White; The Legend of Amanctus, by W. L. Alden; Torturing Words, by Geo. Wakeman; American Painters, by Russell Sturgis, Jr.; Nebulæ, by the Editor, and other articles; beside fresh instalments of Waiting for the Verdict, and Steven Lawrence, Yeoman.

The price of The Galaxy is $3 50 a year; two copies for $6. Single copies, 30 cents. For $4 The Galaxy will be sent for one year, together with a copy each of Archie Lovell, by Mrs. Edwards, and The Claverings, by Anthony Trollope; both books illustrated.

Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 Park Row, New-York.

MUNN & CO., NO. 37 PARK-ROW, NEW-York, Publishers of the Scientific American, Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
TWENTY-TWO years' experience in obtaining Patents.
THIRTY THOUSAND Applications for Patents made at their agency.
CONSULTATIONS AND ADVICE to Inventors free.
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A HANDSOME BOUND VOLUME, containing 150 Mechanical Engravings, and the U. S. Census by counties, with hints and receipts for mechanics, mailed on [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111⅝	111⅞	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	111⅝	111⅞	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	106¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅝	109⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅝	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 " new, '65	107¾	108	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
10-40 Registered	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	114¼	114½
10-40 Coupon	99½	99¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	113¼	113½
Gold	137½	137⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	112¾	113
August, 7-30	106¼	106½	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO. NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS, Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe. Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

FOR SALE, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS CITIES, also a large variety of Insurance and other Securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y. (Established 16 years.)

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 23 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT NEGOTIABLE IN ALL EUROPEAN CITIES.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK. NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK. JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c., WANTED AND FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

NOTICE. The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M. JAMES S. CRAFT, Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting. G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co. for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company, for the election of Directors and for any other business which may lawfully come before them, will be held at the Wyoming Valley Hotel, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Wednesday, June 5, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. PAYNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, May 21. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

$20,000 WANTED—ON A VALUABLE leasehold property; lease has over 40 years to run. Address Box No. 1,250 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SHARES OF THE INTERnational Screw and Nail Company's stock, at $40 a share. Apply at No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 48.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 16, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 50 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 7.90 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.70 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.) Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE OF OPENING OF BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, held at the temporary office, No. 363 Broadway, on the 8th day of May inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to open books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said company.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the charter that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said National Trust Company will be opened at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1867, and will remain open until the whole amount of capital stock of one million dollars shall be subscribed.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 9, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year.

CHAS. N. TALBOT, JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company on Saturday, June 1.

The transfer-books will be closed on Thursday, 23d inst., and reopened Monday, June 3.

By order of the Board of Directors. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK will remove to their new FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., corner of 7th-st., on MONDAY, the 20th inst. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 3, 1867.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD IS NOW in session in New-York City for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

THE IMMENSE STOCK OF CARRIAGES at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS for cash or approved paper. No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—A GENTLEMAN'S turnout; horse is stylish and perfectly gentle; a good road horse, and splendid under the saddle; can trot in 3½ minutes, and will improve by proper handling; color dark bay; age between 7 and 8 years; *William Tell* stock; the carriage is of Wood & Brother's make, full seated for two persons; shifting top; has been run but a short time and cost $500; harness and whip are both good, having been but little used. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase a stylish turnout at a sacrifice, as the owner has no further use for him. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

TROTTING HORSES FOR SALE—AT NO. 207 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.; the horses are young, sound and kind, and very fine in appearance; their speed will be shown on Fashion course. They are warranted to be as represented.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ROAN SADDLE horse, (for lady or gentleman,) 7 years old; perfectly sound; fine action and broken to harness; can be seen and tried. Apply at No. 133 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS.—FOR SALE one new hearse, suitable for country; two for city, at CALVIN WITTY'S carriage warerooms, Broadway near Bleecker-st.

BAROUCHE FOR SALE—LARGE AND handsome, made by Lawrence. Apply at private stable No. 16 [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 37 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

522 LOTS FOR SALE.—BARGAIN.—NEARer City Hall, New-York, than middle of Central Park; high ground for dwellings, large water front for factories, lumber yards and rope walks; junction of Flushing and South Side Long Island Railroads on the property; lots $140 to $250; terms easy; inducements offered large purchasers; accessible by street cars. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A MEdium-sized brick or brown-stone house in a good location, for which half cash will be paid and the balance in ready-made clothing, which may be selected from a wholesale stock at cost price. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, in 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., built in best manner at day's work by George & H. Slingerland; house 22.6x50; lot 105. Apply on premises of owner.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone front house on East 79th-st., near Madison-av., and overlooking Central Park; terms easy. Apply to GEORGE DOUGLAS, No. 293 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front and elegant house, No. 273 Lexington-av., Murray Hill, between 37th and 38th sts.; house and lot full size; location first-class. For price and terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOT NO. 201 Pacific-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Apply to N. T. ROMAINE, No. 84 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY RESidence at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.; a delightful neighborhood, with all the advantages of city and country life. The house is 44x48, with piazza on three sides, containing about 20 rooms, furnace, water-closet, &c.

Carriage-house, stable, cow-stable, barn, granaries, icehouse, woodhouse, &c.

The buildings are all of the most substantial kind. The grounds consist of 60 acres, well laid out in garden, lawn, &c.; fruits of all kinds in abundance.

This is one of the best and most desirable places on the Upper Hudson.

For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MARINE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, Staten Island. The Board of Commissioners, charged with the duty of selling the Marine Hospital grounds on Staten Island, have been authorized, by a recent act of the Legislature, to sell the same at private sale for not less than $400,000. The grounds embrace about 25 acres, including one of the most valuable water fronts in the harbor of New-York. The Board is now prepared to entertain proposals for their purchase at private sale in accordance with the act above mentioned. A map of the property can be seen, and full particulars of the terms of sale ascertained, on application to H. W. JOHNSON, Esq., the counsel of the Board, at No. 38 Pine-st. WM. A. COBB, President. NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND about three acres at New-Rochelle, convenient to railroad depot. The house is almost completely furnished; will be completely furnished for an acceptable tenant. On the premises are milk-room, woodhouse, chicken-house and yard, barn, &c. The house is about 45 by 30, with extension 20 by 19. Two parlors, large dining-room with pantries. Kitchen and stationary wash tubs on first floor; seven bedrooms and bathroom on second floor; three bedrooms and garret in attic. Plenty of large trees, shade and fruit; large garden. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JOHN FOWLER, Jr., No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey 45 minutes from Jersey City, convenient, healthy and first-class location; house 47x27 feet, new and modern, with 22 acres of land in the best order; can be divided into a number of building sites; all best kinds of fruit and shade trees. This is one of few places of the kind now offered for a residence; will be sold for less than its value. Inquire of SCHOONMAKER & HOGAN, No. 102 Duane-st., or SMITH & MEAD, No. 400 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON, 10 miles above Newburgh, the dwelling-house built by the late John Hopper, on one of the most beautiful and commanding sites on the river; healthful, accessible by the *Mary Powell* and Hudson River Railroad, and soon to be much more so by the West Side Railroad. The house contains 11 rooms, 2½ stories and basement, new, never occupied, with 14 acres of land, some 60 young trees, good barn, &c. The property will be sold at a great sacrifice to close the estate. Apply to Mr. STEVENS, at Milton, or to S. W. BENEDICT, 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—30 MILES FROM New-York City, for sale a house and from five to twenty acres of land—house, 40x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees; large barn, stable, &c., all in good order; near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot; nine trains daily; also building sites for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE, OWNER going to Europe, a country residence with 6 acres; house modern construction, built in best manner, containing 12 rooms, besides kitchen and cellar; location pleasant, with extensive views; two miles from either ferry; good stables and outhouses; grounds in lawn, orchard and garden, all in complete order. Price $15,000. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., or to R. G. DALE, 1 College-place, New-York.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—on the Hudson River, known as the Saugerties Lead and Paint Works, and consists of a large stone mill, 21x40 feet, and six other large frame and stone buildings; also a commodious stone dwelling-house, with fine garden; has a never-failing water power, driving an overshot wheel of any required size; suitable for any manufacturing purposes, and about six acres of land. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE AT Hempstead, L. I., with stock and farming utensils; one mile from the depot and 2½ miles from Fulton ferry; 90 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; well shaded and fruited; large house and outbuildings; or will exchange for good City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO NEGOTIATE the sale of a very valuable tract of pine timbered land on Saginaw Bay Mich., fourteen thousand acres (14,000). A rare opportunity for any capitalist to invest with sure return of large profit. Maps can be seen by addressing J. M. B., Box No. 2,459, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The country seat of the late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester, 2 miles from Harlem Bridge; 24 acres of land, with every improvement, and a very desirable residence for a business gentleman. Apply to F. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE NEAR PEEKSKILL, on the Hudson River—50 acres of improved land fronting on the river; dwelling-house large and commodious; apple orchard very fine; also, 133 acres of improved land adjacent to and fronting on the river. For further particulars apply to E. J. WILSON, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

RIDGEFIELD, N. J.—A HANDSOME house (with all the modern improvements) and one acre of ground, all in first-rate order, for sale, three minutes' walk from depot of the Northern Railroad, and only three miles from 42d-st. ferry, New-York. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE NEAR NEW-York to exchange for merchandise suitable for Western market, comprising property on Morris and Essex Railroad, from Newark to Morristown. United States Real Estate Exchange, No. 95 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A FINE house, near the Episcopal Church; one acre garden filled with fruit and shade trees, for $10,500. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

A COMFORTABLE, ELEGANT COUNTRY residence, one hour from City, best part of Long Island, for sale or to let at a bargain; owner leaving. For particulars apply to F. A. PETERSON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT NEW-Brunswick, N. J., desirably located on Bayard-st. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A modern built three-story dwelling-house, above 23d-st., at from $15,000 to $20,000; possession any time before the 1st of November. Also three or four houses in good locations under $10,000. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, at his new office, No. 10 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A modern-built three-story dwelling-house, above 23d-st., at from $15,000 to $20,000; possession any time before the 1st of November. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, at his new office, No. 10 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS partner in a well-established printing office in this City, which has plenty of good paying work. About $2,000 required down, the balance can soon be paid by a small per cent. on the profits. The advertiser having other business which requires nearly all his time, is unable to give the necessary attention to the office, hence the want of a partner. To an enterprising young man, not necessarily a professional printer, this is an opportunity that seldom occurs. Address STEAM PRESS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SMART, BUSIness man with a cash capital, wanted immediately, to take a full interest in a good safe cash business. For particulars apply to No. 7 4th-av. An American preferred; no agents need apply.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—FULLY EQUIPped and well located for doing a large business. Address Box No. 1,250 Post-office.

NEWSPAPERS.

THIS WEEK'S LEADER,

PUBLISHED

SATURDAY MORNING,

will contain an authentic, logical, and unanswerable expose of the slanders alleged to have been circulated by Collector SMYTHE against Senator PATTERSON.

THE JUNE NO. OF DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, with extraordinary attractions and novelties, now ready. Universally acknowledged the model parlor magazine in every particular that makes a magazine desirable.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.

A family going to Europe May 28 will let their country homestead for the Summer to a desirable party. Ample gardens, ready planted, fruit, green-house, barn, private gymnasium and school-room, and an excellent private bowling-alley for exercise, &c., &c. For particulars, inquire of ORANGE JUDD, Editor of *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET.

Furnished house admirably located at Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y., with stable, garden, wood, icehouse, boat; $150 per month. Inquire of Mr. VAN SICLEN, Miller's book store, No. 522 Broadway, or Dr. CROMWELL, Caldwell, Warren County, N. Y.

Also.

A small cottage with eight rooms, beautifully situated on the shore of the lake; $150 per annum, or furnished at $75 per month for four months. Inquire as above.

TO LET—TWO TWO-STORY AND ATTIC VILLA houses, with stable and about ¾ acre of land each, at Bath, commanding one of the finest views of the lower bay and ocean to be found on Long Island; good bathing, fishing and boating; rent $1,000 each per annum. The houses adjoin, and are very desirable for a party wishing to spend the Summer pleasantly at the seashore. Also, a two-story and attic house near the above; rent $800 per annum. Apply to D. & W. CHAUNCEY, Real Estate Brokers, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, FOR ONE OR MORE years, at Tarrytown, a good, substantial house, beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson, with a never-failing stream through the grounds; two acres of lawn, a rich garden, an abundance of fruit, shade trees and vines; five minutes' from depot. Rent about $1,500. Apply to S. EMERSON, No. 421 8th-av., or TIFFANY, every day at 1 o'clock, at H. Clew & Co.'s, No. 32 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED, AT Poughkeepsie, a first-class residence, on one of the finest streets in the city. The house is spacious, with every convenience, and stands in the centre of nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c. finely shaded; fruits of all kinds in great abundance. This is one of the most desirable places offered for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—Fully furnished, at Mount Hope, near Tremont Depot. The residence of Martin Zborowski, Esq., consisting of a large stone mansion and about 10 acres; barn, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit. House has water, &c.; grounds high and healthy; command a fine view of the river and surrounding country. For permits and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WATER POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near Peekskill, on the Hudson River, of fifty-horse power and upward, suitable to all kinds of manufacturing or mill purposes. It has rare advantages, being near a railroad depot and the river. For further particulars apply to or address CHAS. H. FROST, People's Stone Works, No. 231 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR LONGER, but only to a first-class party, a gentleman's country seat at Norwalk, splendidly furnished, garden made, grounds handsomely laid out, finely shaded; abundance of large and small fruits; barn, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c., &c. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, at his new office, No. 10 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR A year or longer, pleasantly situated near village of Newtown, Long Island; 12 rooms, bath and water-closet, ice-house, filled; two large vegetable gardens; plenty of small fruits and shade trees; immediate possession. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-street. Will be let for one or more years, or for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-street.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., THE HOUSE and grounds known as the Holden Place; convenient to this City by rail and boat in about 30 minutes to foot of Wall-st. The house is partly furnished, the garden well stocked with fruit, plenty of trees, and fine view of the bay. Will be let for the Summer or the year. Apply to J. DUNDERDALE, No 63 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—The subscriber has a new house and stable to let by the year or month, with about four acres of ground, or less, pleasantly situated, about one and a half miles from the Village of Westport, Conn., and about the same distance from the Depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. DANIEL BURR.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, to let for the season at City Island, one hour from the City by steamer *John Romer*; fine garden and abundance of fruits, splendid lawn and shade trees, facing the bay; boat and bathing house, shore privilege, fishing and oysters. Apply to WILLIAM H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID, FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 34 acres, very low. R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, at Flushing, a desirable and convenient mansion, within five minutes of railroad station; fine stable, carriage-house, cow-stable, 1½ acres of land, fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c.; good lawn; rent moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON LAKE Mahopac, at the southwest end, near Dean's Hotel, one of the finest places on the lake, about 3 acres with full dockage privilege; rent $300, or for sale for $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH AND fifth floors, together or separate, No. 254 Broadway, between Warren and Murray sts.; one of the best stands in the City for any mercantile business or for insurance or other office. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST FLOOR ROOM, 50X100 FEET, TO rent with steam power near Broadway, suitable for a store; also the basement, same building, 50x100 feet, with very superior light and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, No. 53 Prince-st.

TO LET—AT HUNTER'S POINT, FLOORS, pleasantly arranged, with separate entrances, front and rear, and entirely unconnected with the remainder of the house. Apply to J. B. WOODRUFF, 3d-st., Hunter's Point.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-ROchelle, on Lather's Hill, a few minutes from depot, a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply by mail, to New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-Rochelle, about three-fourths of a mile from the depot; pleasantly situated on the Boston Post road. For further particulars address M. T. S., New-Rochelle Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STAble, carriage-house and garden, within ten minutes' ride of Rye depot, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27 miles from New-York. For terms of rent inquire at the farm of JOSIAH MACY, Rye.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, FOR THE SUMMER or longer, furnished, a large and elegant house; the situation and grounds are of extraordinary beauty and attraction; extensive stable and carriage-room. Inquire of G. & S. BROWN, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FURNISHED VILLAS and cottages to let in Newport, R. I., for the coming season at rents from $400 upwards. Apply to S. W. JOHNSON & KING, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PLACE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Crugers, on the Hudson River, on high ground; first-class in every respect. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Pelham, near Long Island Sound, with stable, icehouse, &c., fruit and shade trees, garden, lawn, &c. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements, three stories, basement, &c., in good order, 118th-st.; good locality; rent $300. Apply at No. 116 East 35th-st.

OFFICE AND FIXTURES TO LET—No. 10 Pine-st., suitable for banker, broker or insurance company; rent reasonable. Inquire of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen; also, a single room, nicely furnished, at No. 82 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. and second block from Broadway, to let, without board.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SECOND floor parlor bedroom to let to a single gentleman at reasonable rates. Inquire at No. 231 Sullivan-st., near Amity.

TO LET—TWO COMFORTABLE COTTAGES AT Cedar Grove, L. I., furnished or not furnished, each having a garden plot and stable. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—PART OF the three-story house (the second story) No. 16 Douglass-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SINGLY or en suite, to gentlemen, without board, at No. 110 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

DESK-ROOM TO LET.—ROOM HANDsomely furnished; up one flight; manufacturers' agents preferred. Apply at No. 117 Broadway, Room 13.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen only, without meals. Desirable neighborhood.

NO. 15 EAST 18TH-ST., (OLD NUMBER 20.)—Furnished room to let to a gentleman without board.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 219 GREENE-ST.; suitable for manufacturing or shops; four-story and basement; rent $700.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NEW-Rochelle, for the season, for $600. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

STORE NORTHWEST CORNER MURRAY and Church sts. to let. Apply on the premises.

STEAM POWER—ROOMS TO LET—NOS. 20, 22 and 24 Pell-st.; wood work allowed.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, FURNISHED, WITH board, a suite of rooms, second floor, in a private family, situated in 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address S. T., Station G.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMEN and wives can be accommodated with first-class board at No. 207 State-st., four doors east of Court.

BOARD WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private family in New-York, Brooklyn, or within one hour's travel of the City Hall; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 3,962 Post-office.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, at No. 133 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; brown-stone house; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, large and small, with or without board; location desirable for the Summer, and very accessible to cars or stages. No. 36 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors, to let, with board, at No. 124 West 4th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO OR THREE furnished rooms, for single gentlemen, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 480 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

NO. 176 BLEECKER-ST., SIX BLOCKS west of Broadway. Pleasant rooms with excellent board, $7 to $12 per week. Also on the seashore; beautiful location.

NO. 223 EAST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives. Location convenient to cars and stages; table excellent; family small.

NO. 48 WEST 24TH-ST.—(FIFTH-AVENUE Hotel block)—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. A reception-room for an office.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH OR without board, for gentlemen only, at No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, in suites or single, to let to gentlemen at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENtlemen, in the best central location in the City. For particulars apply at No. 107 4th-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st., without board.

BOARD.—A FEW CHOICE, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st. Reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor to let with board, suitable for a family or gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply 89 Henry-st.

NO. 87 WEST 39TH-ST.—A FEW VERY pleasant rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD CAN be had at Croton immediately, on the Hudson River and near railroad depot; house and furniture entirely new; three suites of rooms for families; croquet grounds and spacious groves attached; hot and cold water baths; good bathing and fishing in the bay; location dry and healthy; schools and churches convenient. Apply to C. M. TELLER, No. 108 Leonard-st., New-York, or the Misses TOMPKINS, on the premises.

FAMILIES, AND OTHERS, DESIRING good country board, at a farm-house, (near railway station,) with plenty of fruit, fresh milk, butter, eggs and vegetables at a moderate price, will do well to take Harlem cars for Pleasantville, Westchester County, and inquire of C. UNDERHILL WASHBURN, on the premises.

BOARD AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—SIX good rooms, with parlor, for one or more families, Episcopalians; location unsurpassed; 15 minutes from depot; one hour and a quarter from City, by Harlem Railroad. Address H. M. C., Post-office Box No. 45, White Plains, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERMANENT BOARD may be had in a country village, one hour from New-York by rail, eight minutes' walk from depot; house and room very pleasant. Apply to M. M. B., at the Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June; references given and required. Address Box No. 145 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT TARRYTOWN, ON the Hudson; a few boarders for the Summer can be pleasantly accommodated at a private house, finely located, overlooking the river. For particulars, address M. E. G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRAble rooms remain yet to be taken at the Willow-av House, Cornwall, N. Y. Persons desiring reasonable board should apply immediately. JOHN H. ATKINSON.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A PRIVATE family, residing in the vicinity of Llewellyn Park, the most beautiful part of Orange, can accommodate a few adults with board. Address ORANGE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT New Dorp, Staten Island, for $8 and $10 per week, with large rooms. For particulars call at No. 319 West 15th st., or address Mrs. F. BRITTEN, New Dorp Post-office, Staten Island.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, within 25 miles of the City, by a family of three, where the comforts of home can be found; farmhouse preferred, within reasonable distance of church and depot. Address Mr. W., Box No. 719 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH ORANGE or vicinity, by a party of three gentlemen; are willing to pay liberally for good rooms and board; stabling for two horses desired. Address, stating terms, location, &c., MACK, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

SIX OR EIGHT PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with plain board in a farmer's family one and a half miles from depot, on Morris and Essex Railroad. Address M. W., Morristown, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT HOUSE, MONTCLAIR, N. J. —E. M. SHEPARDSON, formerly of the Allyn House, Hartford, Conn., proprietor. This house having been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, will be opened, May [illegible], for the reception of boarders. The pure mountain air of this locality renders it one of the most healthful in the vicinity of New-York. Communication six times a day by Morris and Essex Railroad. Boarders conveyed to and from depot without extra charge.

COLUMBIA HALL, NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The most pleasant and healthful Summer resort in this State. The hotel, which is now being largely improved, will be opened to visitors on the 20th of May.

Applications for rooms may be addressed to HAZARD & CO.

HEATH HOUSE SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey.—The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. The hotel will be opened on the 15th of June. One cottage to let, with board in the hotel. SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

THE MASSENA SPRINGS, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—The United States Hotel at this favorite watering place is now open. Terms reasonable. CROCKER & CO.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY located on the sea shore at Keyport, N. J., twenty miles from New-York, now open. Apply to Dr. KENT, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J., will open June 1, 1867. COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open June 1, 1867. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
Offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices.
At Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent Secretary bedsteads cheap.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL BE SUPPLIED, and can pay by weekly or monthly payments, for carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description, pianos, bedding, &c., at BENDALL & CO.'S, corner of Canal and Hudson sts.

A REQUISITE.—SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED; no leathers nor strings about them; $6 to $10; sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits. $50 from $6, $20 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples, or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A BOY OF GOOD CHARACTER and habits in the office of a manufacturing business, to collect bills and make himself generally useful; one residing with his parents preferred. Address H. G., Box 137 *Times* Office, stating age and giving reference.

WANTED—IN A BACHELOR'S COTTAGE, ON Staten Island, a Scotch or English cook and a housemaid and waitress. Apply, from 1 to 2 P. M., at GRIFFITH & CO'S., No. 52 Exchange-place.

WANTED—THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURance Company wants active, enterprising agents for the Metropolitan District and for the Northern States. Apply at their office, No. 63 William-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SOME experience in the dress-trimming business. Address, in own handwriting, to Box No. 2,560 Post-office, New-York.

COAL CLERK WANTED—IN A LARGE City yard: must be competent and familiar with the business. Address Box No. 744 Post-office.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist; does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress in a private family; no objection to help with chamberwork; is a very neat, quick sewer; can make shirts; or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; has the best reference. Can be seen for two days at 87 6th-av., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook; knows her business perfectly; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork or growing children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 112 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as child's nurse and seamstress; has had eight years' experience on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; prefers going to the country; has good City reference; is a Protestant. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 149 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT seamstress, a situation; can work a Wheeler & Wilson machine and would look after one child; is willing to go to the country or travel with a family as lady's maid. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in the washing; the other as cook, washer and ironer; both have the best City references from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 62 Willett, between Rivington and Stanton sts., in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations in a small private family—one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Munroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook and laundress; understands milk and butter; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS cook, by a respectable young woman; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; can give city reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at 216 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as laundress; best of City references given; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Address 244 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen at Ns. 145 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as cook of pastry and soup, in a small private family; no objection to go in the country and do general housework; good reference if required. Apply in the store, No. 449 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamber work; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Union-square, 4th-av. side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 West 28th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer in a family or boarding-house; willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 178 Laurens, between Houston and Bleecker sts., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 524 6th-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; has four years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 212 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; undertakes the entire charge of a boarding-house. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid; will be willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance into the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to go in the country as first-class laundress and chambermaid; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 116, southwest corner of 18th-st. and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good sewer; will assist with children; city or country; City reference. Call at No. 243 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as cook; is an excellent baker and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to going to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 281 Mulberry-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing to take full charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference. At No. 158 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A SITUation where a first-class cook is required; gets up recherche dinners, suppers, &c.; first-class New-York reference; is at Newport at present. Call or address CITY MARKET, No. 14 Thames-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; the very best of City reference can be had from her last place. Call at or address No. 1[illegible]-st., St. Marks-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl with good City reference as a first-class cook; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; wishes a City place. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 281 7th-av.; entrance in 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS very experienced, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of the nursery; the best of City reference. Call at No. 298 7th-av., top floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 351 2d-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 325 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 65 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as laundress; has over eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 486 8th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 210 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 306 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress or chambermaid in a small family; has three years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 84 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; would assist in the washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 255 1st-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and washing, or chambermaid and sewing; best of references. Call, for two days, at No. 233 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse and plain sewing; can produce the best City reference. Call at No. 282 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress and chambermaid; is willing to go into the country; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 438 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress and to do up-stair work; no objections to the country; good reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress or chambermaid, or both, in a small family; the best of City reference for either. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing, and has good City reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 223 West 42d-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and good plain cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 260 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook who understands French, English and American cooking, pastries, &c., of all kinds; best of City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting; leaves her present place on account of her employer going to Europe; best of reference. Apply at No. 235 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A REspectable family; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 647 3d-av.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for her waiter man. Apply at No. 100 5th-av.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO SPEAKS THE English language fluently and is capable of superintending a first-class household, desires a position as housekeeper where she would have the entire charge; widower's family preferred. Address HAMBURG, Station E.

A LADY SPEAKING SPANISH DESIRES a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady, or travel with a family; has no objection to any kind of respectable employment. Call or address A. E. G., No. 486 8th-av.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUation for an excellent Protestant girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take charge of a child. Apply at No. 11 East 22d-st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE their undergarments made in the best manner, on application to Mrs. RICHARDSON, No. 221 West 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable sisters, one as excellent cook, and would assist in the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; have the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 219 East 35th-st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook, washer and ironer, in City or country; has several years' recommendation; herself and sister together or separate; as chambermaid, waitress, fine washing, &c. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, excellent cooks, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls, City or country, of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or will take care of children, by a neat and trusty girl; can dress ladies' hair, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is an efficient, obliging and responsible girl; Brooklyn reference. Apply at No. 239 Hudson-av., near Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as waitress; is willing to take the entire charge of the dining-room, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing to go with a private family to the country; City reference. Apply at No. 129 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable girls, sisters; one a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork; would like to go a short distance in the country, or in City. Call at present place, No. 226 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman with the best testimonials from home as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress for the City or country, at Bookham's, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or would take general housework in a small family; no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a very respectable young widow woman; is a person of neat appearance, character and reliability; has abundance of milk and refers to her physician for respectability and good health. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable American woman as nurse or seamstress, or both; is a good seamstress, and highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., late No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing; the best of City references can be given. Call or address, for two days, at No. 317 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting thoroughly; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., late No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, waiting or fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation in a private family; has good City reference from her last place; would like to go to the country for the Summer as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 248 East 23d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and sewing, or take care of children. Can be seen at the residence of her last employer, No. 6 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references given. Call at No. 144 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 53 East 2[illegible]-st., old No. 63.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference given. Call at No. 143 East 1[illegible]th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT a situation as chambermaid, waitress or first-class waitress, &c.; City or country; has best of references; can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses; or would wait on a lady; has good City reference. Call, or address No. [illegible] 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable girl; best of references. Inquire of present employer, No. 37 West 35th-st.

A LADY SPEAKING ENGLISH AND French, who has lived in the best French society in Paris, wishes a position as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; references given and required. Address M. M., No. 178 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS, &c., WANTing good servants (German girls) can be suited promptly with capable, civil help at large American and Foreign Employ Association, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

SUMMER HOUSES, HOTELS AND PRIvate families supplied with [illegible] of servants, for City and country, at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference from last place. Call or address for two days at [illegible] stable, Nos. 47 and 49 East 14th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, English Protestant, in any part of the country; is a good groom, driver, vegetable and [illegible] gardener, &c.; the highest references of sobriety, honesty, &c. can be given. Call or address S. TYRRELL, No. 63 New-Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; thoroughly understands hot and cold vineries, stove and greenhouse plants; good vegetable grower; is capable of taking whole charge of a gentleman's place; married, no [illegible]; best of references. Address GARDENER, No. 32 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY ABOUT BREAKING up desires to obtain a situation for a faithful and valued colored servant, who has served as coachman and also as waiter for many years. Address M. F. W., Box No. 14 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young man who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Address J. W., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant single man, who is competent to take charge of any gentleman's stable; is willing to go in the country; has the best of reference, both City and country. Address R. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is careful and obliging, understands all about horses and harness; has recommendations to that effect from his last employer. Call or address J. C., No. 57 West 10th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; several years of the best City and country reference; disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address for two days M. F., No. 252 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has the best of City and country reference. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has had ten years' experience as such; can present City reference for five years; willing to leave the City and make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a Scotchman, a situation in a private family; best of City references given. Call or address D. T., at Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman, where good references and capability are required; a Protestant and steady, age 25. Call or address COACHMAN, 96 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a steady, sober man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City and country reference. Address M. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages; has first-class reference. Inquire for JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store by a young man who understands his business; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address M. L., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A thoroughly competent young man with unexceptionable City references. Address MILTON, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man who thoroughly understands his business, and refers to his present employer, at whose residence he may be seen, No. 233 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT man as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON above middle age, to take care of an office or building, or in any capacity where trust and confidence are required. Address C. T., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City reference from his last employer. Call or address in the saddlery store, No. 749 [illegible]-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 7 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman in a private family; three years' reference. Address B. F., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener. Has best of country and City reference. Address J. F., Box 250 *Times* Office.

THREE FRENCH GENTLEMEN WHO can give the highest recommendations, desire to accompany American families going to the Paris Exposition. For references inquire at Rev. G. MOUSSEAU DES ILETS, No. 2 King-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, aged 27, as bookkeeper, assistant or shipping clerk in a wholesale house; can furnish five years' reference from present employer. Address HIRAM O. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EDUCATION and business experience a permanent position abroad in the service of some mercantile house; first-class references given. Address T. K. THORNTON, Boston Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 19,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms ... $75—$90 00
Steerage ... 32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin ... 90 00
Steerage ... 40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin ... $170 | Steerage ... $67 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday June 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $150
Second Cabin Passage ... 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $125
Second Cabin Passage ... 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA ... May 15
PALMYRA ... May 22
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $100 Gold.
Steerage ... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY REfitted,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $250 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... May 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... WEDNESDAY ... May 22
CITY OF BOSTON ... SATURDAY ... May 25
ETNA ... WEDNESDAY ... May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY ... June 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $250 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice ... Saturday, May 25
ARAGO ... H. A. Gadsden ... Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI ... G. V. Sumner ... Saturday, June 22
FULTON ... C. H. Townsend ... Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice ... Saturday, July 20
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS ... $120
SECOND-CLASS ... 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.
STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $25 CURRENCY.
NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN, HALL ... SATURDAY, May 18
ENGLAND, CUTTING ... SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS ... SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE ... SATURDAY, June 8
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 18.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
ACADIA, LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT ... SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, June 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO ... ROUSSAU ... SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ ... HILLIARD ... SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 18th of May, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 o'clock.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA ... BARTON ... THURSDAY, May 23
MORRO CASTLE ... ADAMS ... THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE ... GREENE ... THURSDAY, June 6
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow May 25.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO., No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 18, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER ... June 1
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES ... June 15
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO ... May 18.
MANHATTAN ... June 1.
MINNESOTA ... June 15.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.
The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY, J. S. WATSON, Master, Via Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, May 18, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
MAY 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. —, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco July 3 for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$[illegible]5
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden. Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, May 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place,
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
The fine steamers SANTIAGO DE CUBA and AMERICA will make the next run, leaving New-York June 10.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ... May 18 | SATURDAY ... June 15
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold or it's equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
During continuance of present dull season the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
SATURDAY, May 18, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, May 23, GENERAL BARNES, MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, May 28, VIRGO, BULKLEY, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE.—CHARLESTON, S. C., THE South and Southwest and the Florida ports. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, GRANADA.
A fast and reliable first-class steamer will be dispatched EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston for all points in the South and Southwest, and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Cargo received during all business hours and till the time of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, May 25.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO travel abroad should obtain United States Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, United States Passport Agent, No. 16 Centre-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Tickets are ready for our excursion to take place on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867. Please call at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., and get your supply, male and female; also our friends are solicited to patronize their veteran fathers. See small bills. Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRM. DALLY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, MAY 16 AND 17, 1867,
CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS BY FAVORITE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, many of which are very valuable and desirable, embracing the works of
R. W. Hubbard, John Williamson,
Paul Weber, Geo. H. Hall,
R. A. Blakelock, William Dillon,
E. F. Beaulieu, Lacroix,
Caldwell, Geo. H. Roughton,
Rembrandt Peale, And others.
Also, for account executors, a choice private collection of original old pictures by the following celebrated artists:
Guido, Dommicherd, Vigo,
Titian, Morignd.
Also, several fine copies after Murillo, Raphael, Gilbert, Stuart, and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On SATURDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpet, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany suites, in reps, brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top centre tables and etageres, gilt-frame, French-plate pier mantle and oval mirrors, and marble-top pier bases and cornices, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, card-tables, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; black walnut and oak extension tables, buffets, chairs, &c.; china crockery, glassware, &c.
To be sold at 12 o'clock.
Rosewood and mahogany case pianos.
Mahogany case marble bed billiards, with balls, cues, counters, &c.
A large lot of first-class RUSTIC WORK, consisting of chairs, settees, sofas, tables, flower-stands, jardiniers, hanging vases, brackets. Also, French iron-work for gardens and conservatories.
ALSO—By order of Receiver of Anderson's Petroleum Co., 1 safe, 1 oak desk, 1 oak table, and 6 chairs.
ALSO—An invoice of Turkish rugs and slippers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, May 23, at the private residence No. 9 West 39th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Belter & Co., and other first-class makers.
AXMINSTER CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS do., BLUE SILK CURTAINS; CARVED BLACK WALNUT DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY do., &c., &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of the executor of the estate of the late Reuben Withers, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 135 2d-av., without reserve.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.: About
293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x⅞ to 4½x½, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2¼ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅝ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2¼ inches, all sizes.
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.
Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.
Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.
From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COUNTRY REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, 21st May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, about thirty acres of beautifully located land, being part of the estate of the late Archibald Cornell, now the property of A. Bennett, Esq.; it is very handsomely situated at Bay Side, L. I., near the bay and within five minutes' walk of the station and adjoining the beautiful country seats of the late Ex-Mayor Mickle, Messrs. Wm. E. Lawrence, A. Franklin and S. T. Nicol; it will be positively sold to the highest bidder in plots of about ten acres each. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway.

W. W. BACKUS, Auctioneer—Office No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.
BY BACKUS & HOOD,
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, three new first-class three-story brown-stone front houses, high basement and sub-cellar, situated on the north side of State-st., between Clinton and Court sts.; said houses are built in the most substantial manner of the best material by days' work, and have all the modern improvements, furnaces, and hot and cold water throughout.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 86 Cedar-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Carpets, bedding, &c., on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues at sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
1,200,000 FEET OF LAND
On Columbus and Huntington avs., Westchester Park, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms and conditions made known one week before the sale. By order of the Directors.
N. MATHEWS, President.
G. T. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 21, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867 mh29-lawtomy30

AUCTION SALES.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1867.
In pursuance of orders from the War Department, I will sell at public auction, at Castle Garden Pier, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz.:
The STEAM TUG GENEVA (measurement 120 tons) and her equipment, consisting of articles, of which the following is a portion:
Plates, cups and saucers, lanterns, knives and forks, stoves, brass oil feeders, hammers, chisels, iron coal bucket, rubber hose, mattresses, pillows, blankets, compass, water cask, rubber packing, pumps, gauges, anchor and chain, spikes, &c.
Terms of sale cash, on rendition of accounts by the Auctioneer.
A deposit of 10 per cent. on amount of bids will be required.
The Government reserves the right of declining all bids deemed disadvantageous.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MIRRORS, CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, CHINA AND GLASS.
BY THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.:
A large and general assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor and dining-room and bedroom furniture, bookcase, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, engraving, &c.
Catalogues early on morning of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN,
THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 17, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7, East River:
2,900 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,415 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig *New Eden*, from Messina.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., FRIDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, May 17 and 18, at 11 o'clock.
IMPORTANT SALE of large consignments just imported from France and England, of fine China dinner and tea services; toilet sets; Sheffield electro silver-plated ware, and some from the factory of Christofle & Co., Paris; French ormolu clocks; bronzes, Limoges vases, trays, papier mache tables, earthenware; Joseph Rodgers & Sons' ivory handled cutlery; pearl albums, groups of wax fruit and flowers, opera and marine glasses, &c., &c.
Catalogues are ready and the articles are on view.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, by order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of Customs, the three large grain warehouses on the Atlantic Dock. They are four stories, with iron shutters, each 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.
The desirable location of these stores, and the great advantages and facilities they possess for discharging cargoes, together with the durable, thorough and convenient manner of their construction, render this sale deserving especial attention.
Maps, &c., at office of the auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND BUILDING PLOTS IN FORDHAM AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a frame house filled in with brick, built by days' work, two-story and attic with wing and kitchen extension, 13 rooms, carriage-house, outbuildings, &c.; ¾ acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruits, flowers, &c.; on Central Bridge road, corner Valentine-av.; 5 minutes' walk from Fordham depot, Harlem Railroad; beautifully located; in perfect order, and a delightful residence. Also three very desirable building plots adjoining.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 4TH-AV., 124TH AND 125TH-STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 23, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
4TH-AV.—Seven lots on west side, between 124th and 125th sts.
124TH-ST.—Seven lots, north side, 90 feet west of 4th-av.
125TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 215 feet west of 4th-av.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE WILL SELL AT public auction on THURSDAY, 23d of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two very desirably located building lots, each 51 feet by 102 feet 4 inches, on north side of 80th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 100 feet west of 2d-av. Particulars, &c., apply to auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway, Room D.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, Passenger Trains will leave WELLS-ST. DEPOT, Chicago, as follows:
8:15 A. M.—Mail Train for Clinton, Iowa, stopping at all way stations.
3:00 P. M.—Pacific Express Train, for Council Bluffs, Omaha and Nebraska City, through in twenty-four hours, without change of cars. This train will not stop at way stations. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Coaches run on this train from Chicago to the Missouri River, connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific Railroad to North Platte, (300 miles,) thence by Wells, Fargo Co.'s Overland Stage Line to Denver, Salt Lake and San Francisco.
4:00 P. M.—Dixon Way Passenger.
11:00 P. M.—Night Passenger for Council Bluffs and Omaha, through without change of cars and stopping at all way stations. Pullman's Sleeping Cars by all night trains.
FREIGHT.
All Freight received at the Freight Depot, foot of North Dearborn-st., Chicago, up to 4:30 P. M., will be forwarded same night by "Pacific Fast Freight," leaving Chicago at 8 P. M., running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha in forty-three hours.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867 trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—To take effect May 16, 1867.
Leaves James-slip, New-York:
7:30 A. M., mail train to Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and way stations.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead—this train goes through to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip and way stations.
Trains for Glen Cove leave New-York at 7:30 A. M., and 3 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—TODOS LOS DOMINGOS a las dos de la tarde, la mencionada Iglesia celebra su culto en espanol, en la capilla de la Trinidad, calle veinticinco al oeste cerca de Broadway. El Rector de ella Presbitero ENRIQUE C. RILEY, de Santiago de Chile, predica el sermon. Lo que se participa al publico invitandolo cordialmente. Los asientos son gratis.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment: flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, shows the likeness and tells the name of the person you will marry. Lucky numbers. No. 98 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.; ring basement bell.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S LAST NIGHT IN AMERICA.—MME. RISTORI will leave America to-morrow in the *Ville de Paris*.
FRENCH THEATRE ... Director, J. GRAU.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 17, 1867,
170th REPRESENTATION of ADELAIDE RISTORI IN AMERICA.
CLOSING NIGHT OF THE TRIUMPHANT RISTORI SEASON, and BENEFIT of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI—MEDEA,
the tragedy selected for her eventful debut in America.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
MEDEA. RISTORI. MEDEA. TO-NIGHT,
FRENCH THEATRE, FRIDAY, MAY 17.
RESERVED SEATS in PARQUET, DRESS CIRCLE and BOXES can be obtained and secured for the BENEFIT and representation D'ADIEU of MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY, at MACOY & HERWIG'S Stationers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
will appear EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Boxes, $8 and $15.
Matinees—$1 to all parts of the house.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY, May 17, 1867,
GRAND MATINEE.
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.
Doors open at 12; performance to commence at 1.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Business Manager ... T. W. GUEST.
Engagement of the American Tragedian, BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
Opening Night, MONDAY EVENING, May 20, When will be presented Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of HAMLET.
HAMLET ... Mr. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
Supported by Messrs. A. M. Rootey, J. Newton Gotthold, Ida Vernon, and a full company of first-class artists.
Tickets for sale at all the principal music-stores and hotels on Broadway.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
Front boxes can be had at the New-York Hotel ticket office.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB WILL HOLD ITS SPRING RACE MEETING: FOR THE YEAR 1867, AT JEROME PARK, NEAR FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
The Races will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 22, THURSDAY, May 23, and SATURDAY, May 25.
FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.
FIRST RACE—THE SPRING STAKES, for three year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Subscription, $100. H. F. $600 added. Closed with eight nominations.
1. R. W. Cameron's impd. b. c., HAMPTON COURT.
2. A. Belmont's imp'd. b. f., MAID OF HONOR.
3. Leonard W. Jerome's ch. f., CLARA CLARITA.
4. D. Reedy's bl. f., ANNIE WORKMAN.
5. F. Morris' b. f., RUTHLESS.
6. F. Morris' b. c., MONDAY.
7. D. McDaniel's b. c., MORRISSEY.
8. R. Underwood's ch. c., METAIRIE.
SECOND RACE—PREMIUM $500, for all ages. One mile.
THIRD RACE—PREMIUM $800, for all ages. Two and a quarter miles.
SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 23.
FIRST RACE—PREMIUM $500, for all ages. One and a quarter miles.
SECOND RACE—PREMIUM $700, for all ages. One and three quarter miles.
THIRD RACE—FEATHER STAKES, for all ages. Two and three-quarter miles, to carry 100 pounds each. Subscription, $100. H. F., $800 added. Closed with seven nominations.
1. P. S. Forbes' ch. h., FLEETWING.
2. D. McDaniel's b. h., JULIUS.
3. J. S. Watson's ch. h., ONWARD.
4. J. S. Watson's b. h., DELAWARE.
5. J. S. Watson's b. h., CAPTAIN MOORE.
6. M. H. Sanford's g. h., LOADSTONE.
7. M. H. Sanford's ch. m., EARING.
THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 25.
FIRST RACE—HURDLE RACE, Handicap for all ages. One and three-quarter miles, over Six Hurdles. $500 to the winner. $100 to second horse. Closed with five entries.
1. R. W. Cameron's b. g., BIRAGUE, 135 pounds.
2. H. B. Gate's bl. m., BLACK BESS, 140 pounds.
3. Daniel Leary's ch. m., LADY ALICE, 135 pounds.
4. D. Ready's br. h., ZIG ZAG, 156 pounds.
5. D. McDaniel's bl. h., BLACKBIRD, 140 pounds.
SECOND RACE—HOTEL STAKES, for all ages. Subscription, $50 each. P. P., with $1,000 added. $200 of the stakes to second horse. Three miles. Closed with five nominations.
1. R. W. Cameron's impd. b. c., HAMPTON COURT.
2. P. S. Forbes' ch. h., FLEETWING.
3. J. S. Watson's b. h., DELAWARE.
4. J. S. Watson's ch. h., ONWARD.
5. M. H. Sanford's g. h., LOADSTONE.
THIRD RACE—SELLING PREMIUM, $500, for all ages. One and a quarter miles. Entrance money to second horse.
FOURTH RACE—MATCH—Mile heats. A. Belmont's imp'd b. f., MAID OF HONOR, 3 years, by Newminster, dam Himalaya, 87 pounds, against P. S. Forbes' ch. c., DE COURCY, 3 years, by Trovatore, dam Rhoda, by imp'd Glencoe, 90 pounds.
The first Race each day will come off punctually at 3 o'clock. Badges, entitling the holder to the Quarter Stretch during the meeting, $10, or for one day $1. Entrance to Field, $1—to the Grand Stand, $1 extra. Carriages free.
The Course can be reached by the New-York and Harlem Railroad to Fordham—extra trains will be run from 42d-st. every day during the Races; and by Carriage through Central Park, Macomb's Dam, Central-av., and by Bloomingdale Road to King's Bridge—also by 3d-av. and Fordham Horse Cars.
Tickets may be obtained at the principal Hotels, and at the Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
A. BELMONT, President.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
P. S. FORBES, JOHN F. PURDY, JOHN HUNTER, A. C. MONSON, R. TAYLOR, Race Stewards.
No member will be admitted to the Course unless the ribbon of his medal has been changed, and his name engraved upon the medal.

HOBOKEN RACES.
SPRING MEETING, 1867.
THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.
FIRST RACE.—Steeple Chase.
SECOND RACE.—Handicap premium of $300, for three year olds, dash of a mile. Six entries.
THIRD RACE.—Selling premium of $300, for all ages, one and a quarter mile.
The first race will come off at 1½ P. M. precisely.
The trains of the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st., New-York, run direct to the grounds as follows: Leave New-York for track at 9:15, 10 A. M., 12 M. and 12:15 P. M. Leave Paterson for track at 12 M. Leave track for New-York at 3:50 and 5:40 P. M. Leave track for Paterson, Port Jervis and intermediate stations at 5 P. M. Fare 30 cents.
Stages will connect with Hoboken ferry horse cars at Union Hill, and run direct to the track.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. F. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 6, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, May 7, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, May 8, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, May 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, May 10, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 11, 12 M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

MAY—1867.
THE NELLY WHITE, CAPTAIN H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 16th	3 P. M.	Friday 17th	7 A. M.
Friday, 17th	3 P. M.	Saturday 18th	7 A. M.
Saturday, 18th	3 P. M.	Monday, 20th	7 A. M.
Monday, 20th	3½ P. M.		

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads. Via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—For Albany, and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

ATHENS ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 13, the PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. every day, Saturdays excepted, taking passengers for ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and intermediate points on NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and RENSSELAER and SARATOGA RAILROAD North, via ATHENS and SCHENECTADY. Through EXPRESS trains connect at ATHENS with this line. Meals served on board. FREIGHT SHIPPED BY THIS LINE goes through to destination without breaking bulk.
Through tickets for sale and baggage checked on dock.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

MAMARONECK AND NEW-YORK DAILY, LANDING AT NEW-ROCHELLE AND CITY ISLAND.—The elegant and swift steamer ALLISON, Capt. SAMUEL GIDNEY, will leave Mamaroneck, daily at 6:45 A. M., and New-York, from Pier 38, foot of Market-st., East River, at 4 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle and City Island each way. Fare 30 cents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 4 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
THE GREAT ATTRACTION.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of the OCTOROON.
Produced with NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS and STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
YANKEE LOCKE,
will appear in his excellent personation of SALEM SCUDDER.
This is the THE ONLY PLACE OF AMUSEMENT in the City where LADIES, FAMILIES and CHILDREN may pass an AGREEABLE and INSTRUCTIVE DAY.
To be seen at all hours,
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, 300 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA.
OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr Lester Wallack
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD.
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.
THIRTY-EIGHTH SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON ... Director
First appearance at the concert of the favorite contralto, MME. KEMP BOWLER.
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL ... Baritone
Mr. F. LETSCH ... Trombone Soloist
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist; Mr. G. MATZKA, Conductor, and THEO. THOMAS, Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
STEINWAY HALL, JUNE 3, 1867.
In reply to the many applications for complimentary admissions to the Musical Festival, the undersigned begs to state that there will not be any free list under any consideration, the capacity of the hall being barely sufficient to cover the enormous expense attending the Festival. The sale of the five-dollar subscription tickets for the entire Festival (nine performances) will positively close on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 25.
L. F. HARRISON.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY MONS. P. B. DU CHAILLU, illustrated by drawings and specimens, before the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, at Cooper Institute.
FRIDAY, May 17—*Journey to Ashango Land, the Gorilla, Chimpanzee and Dwarfs.*
Single tickets of admission, one dollar each, to be had on Broadway, at Appleton's, No. 443; Ball, Black & Co.'s, No. 565; Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654; Fowler & Wells', No. 389; Spangenberg's, No. 856; Hegeman's, No. 399; Caswell & Mack's, Fifth-avenue Hotel; at the rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, second floor, and at the door. Lecture at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.
Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles: $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS at moderate prices; second-hand pianos from $100 to $250; pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 75 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS from $75 to $200; first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

ORGANS FOR SALE—TWO OF 12 STOPS, pedal bars; one 14 stops, do.; one second-hand 11 stops, two rows of keys; one 4 stops; warranted. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.
Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MRS. A. BEHR, NO. 41 GENTHINER-st., Berlin, Prussia, Germany, is inclined to receive into her family two or three young girls or ladies, of the age from 12 to 18 years. French, German, music, drawing or painting taught. Also, traveling ladies will find a convenient home. References kindly given by Mr. A. WOODRUFF, No. 79 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; Prof. GEO. T. COMFORT, Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn.; or Dr. Med. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 67 12th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED FRENCH LADY, with the best testimonials, wishes to go into the country, or to Europe, as teacher or companion; speaks English and Spanish. Address Mlle. V., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION as governess; prefers small children. Can be seen at No. 46 West 38th-st., her present employer's.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POLICE SHIELD NO. 1,329. IF FOUND, please return it to Fourth Precinct Station, 9 Oak-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 17, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
FORTIETH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, May 18, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle ... $1
Family Circle ... 50c
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 17,
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THE GREAT BILL OF THE SEASON,
the excellent Dickens romance of DAVID COPPERFIELD.
DAVID COPPERFIELD, and Mr. Brougham's own great extravaganza of
POCAHONTAS,
in which the celebrated comedienne, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, who has been expressly engaged, will assume the title role.
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM as MICAWBER and POWHATAN.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS as POCAHONTAS.
On MONDAY next, the new local romance, TREASURE TROVE
will positively be produced. Box sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TREASURE TROVE.
THE NEW ORIGINAL NEW-YORK ROMANCE, which is to be produced on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, May 20, embraces in its LOCAL SCENES
THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND PRISON,
THE GROUNDS OF UNION HOTEL AND LELAND OPERA HOUSE, SARATOGA,
THE FALLS OF THE CANAG-AG-OR,
THE GREAT ERIE DAY, ON BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
BROADWAY, THE NEW HERALD BUILDING and IRON BRIDGE, GRACE CHURCH.
EVERY SCENE, ALL THE APPOINTMENTS, MUSIC, &c., entirely new. THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR TREASURE TROVE is now progressing at the box-office of the theatre.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL AND VERSATILE SISTERS,
MISS SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
THE ELVES
AND
CINDERELLA.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
6
DEGREES OF CRIME;
Or,
Wine, Women, Gaming, Theft, Murder, the Scaffold.
The drama of the
LOST SON.

LINGARD'S
NEW THEATRE,
574 Broadway. 574.
The astonishing
JAP ON KNEES.
First week of the celebrated
TOURAINE BROTHERS.
The new ballet entitled
FETE DES FILAS,
and Hernandez' Pontomime of
THE FRENCH MILLINERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission 50 cents.
DURING THE WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE,
The Shakespearian Scholar and Actor,
Mr JAMES H. HACKETT,
in his immortal impersonation of
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF, in THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
SATURDAY, FIRST HACKETT and ONLY FALSTAFF MATINEE.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS.
G. W. H. Griffin & T. Condron, Proprietors and Managers.
GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. Griffin & T. Condron, Proprietors and Managers.
The most enjoyable entertainment in the City.
ROGERS' JAPANESE JUGGLERS.
THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND, &c.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
Grand Matinee EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way
APPEARANCE The ONLY LEON'S IL THE JAPS
OF Bacio, L'Estasi, Sauce THE JAPS
THE JAPS Sal, and Domestic Bliss. HAM-KATCH-
IN THEIR EPH HORN'S WOM- HER SAD
SUNDAY AN'S RIGHTS. Tra-AND-CHEEK-
CLOTHES. gedy. Y AND SON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—NEXT SATURDAY, May 18, benefit of M. JUIGNET. Assistance of Mlle. P. CANISSA and Signor BELLINI. L'HOMME BLASE, comedy in two acts. LES MEMOIRES DE RICHELIEU, vaudeville in one act. Ticket-office—Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig, No. 112 Broadway.

THE GRAND CHARITY FAIR AT Union-square, will be opened by His Honor the Mayor, on the evening of the 21st inst., with appropriate ceremonies. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHEA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHEA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Those who have been unskilfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. BONAPARTE & CO., NO. 39 EAST 27th-st., are the doctors to consult. Cure in three to five days. Medical circular sent for two red stamps; Guide to Health, 50 cents; Italian female pills, $2; extra, $5.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY, Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c.; $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner. A safe and speedy cure guaranteed, or no charge. Office 545 Broadw'y.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

DR. A. ROSENBERG—FOR PRIVATE DISeases, both sexes, nervous and debilitated sufferers, cure without fail. Office 129 Prince-st., near Wooster.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 195 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, emaciation, &c.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

An Estimate of the Expense and Profit of Planting on a Large Scale—A Trial for Murder—Dangers of Turkey Shooting—The Blowing Cave.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BAINBRIDGE, Decatur Co., Ga., Thursday, May 9, 1867.

The fall in the price of cotton, and the prospect that the average price of the growing crop will not reach 25 cents per pound, but will probably be nearer 20 cents have begun to scare a good many large planters who made their contracts for labor, obtained advances for supplies, and incurred many other expenses, with the idea that 30 cents per pound (tax paid) would be the price which they would receive. While a share in the crop is the prevailing mode of compensating laborers, there are many who pay monthly wages in money, and who in order to secure the requisite number of first-class hands, contracted to pay them from $17 to $20 per month besides rations, house-room and fuel. With cotton at 28 cents and 30 cents, they could afford to pay these wages and make a fair profit; but, they say, should the price fall below 25 cents, they will lose largely in consequence of the high price of everything they purchase, and the ruinous rates of interest which are paid for advances or loans of money to enable them to work their plantations. This is undoubtedly true where the planters are in debt, and obliged to rely on loans for means to defray current expenses; but where, as is generally the case in this part of the country, which was never visited during the war by either army, and knew nothing further of hostile invasion than what they learned from Confederate Quartermasters, Commissaries and Produce Loan Agents—planters have raised their own supplies in abundance; have had but little stock to buy, and have all the apparatus of planting ready to their hands, it would seem that raising cotton for sale at even 20 cents is profitable enough (barring accidents) to satisfy ordinary desires. I traveled lately for a day or two with a party of very intelligent and apparently eminently practical planters, who are endeavoring to form a sort of joint stock company with Northern capital to plant on a very large scale, and if the calculations which they make be even approximately accurate, cotton planting is about the best business in which moneyed men can invest their spare cash. I will give their plan and their estimate of cost, expenses and profits, and leave to others to judge of their accuracy. These gentlemen propose to get Northern capitalists to advance money to buy plantations, stock, implements, food and pay of laborers, and all other expenses necessary to work a plantation or plantations of say 20,000 acres of land, they (the planters) to superintend personally the working and management of the land, gathering and forwarding the crop, &c., the capitalists receiving two-thirds and the managing planters one-third of the gross produce, the land, stock and appurtenances to be owned by the capitalists, but the planters to have a right to purchase a third interest in the lands, &c., and pay for it out of their share in the produce of the plantation, the capitalists agreeing to carry this third without charge for interests, as compensation for the planters' skill in selecting and purchasing the lands, management, &c., as above stated. When, out of their share of the produce, they shall have paid the third of the purchase money, the planters shall have the third of the whole property conveyed to them by deed. This is the proposition. Now for the figures which recommend it to the adoption of those who have spare currency "seeking investment."

To purchase a farm or farms of 10,000 acres, of which half the area is cleared and fit for cultivation, to get the necessary mules and other stock, and procure the requisite implements and machinery, to secure the best possible culture of the land, would take a sum of $177,500, as follows:

10,000 acres of land at $12 per acre	$120,000
200 mules or horses at $200 each	40,000
Cows, oxen, sheep, hogs, say	7,500
Farming implements and machinery	10,000
Total	$177,500

To work a tract of this extent, pay wages and provisions of laborers, food for stock and other incidental expenses for one year, would require an outlay of $80,000, as follows:

250 laborers at $12 each per month	$36,000
Corn for bread	3,500
Meat	6,500
Syrup and salt	2,500
Corn for stock	20,000
Fodder and hay	6,000
Total	$74,500
Allow for casualties and unforeseen expenses	5,500
Total	$80,000

Now for the other side of the picture, or the probable return for such an investment and annual expenditure. Suppose of the 5,000 acres of cultivated land, 3,000 acres are planted in cotton, and 2,000 in corn and peas, with faithful labor, good management, and in an ordinary good season, they will produce:

1,500 bales of cotton, 500 lbs. each, and 20c. per pound	$150,000
30,000 bushels of corn at $1 per bushel	30,000
Fodder, hay, peas, &c., say	10,000
Increase of sheep, cows, hogs, say	2,000
Total	$192,000

If the above figures be accurate, and my informants claim to have put the expenses and price of lands at an outside sum, and to have calculated the probable yield at a very low figure, it will be seen that the result of the operation would, after paying taxes, &c., be a clear profit of more than 70 per cent., from which the managers third is to be deducted.

The gentleman who gave me these details seems to believe in them, and told me that they were now in communication with Northern capitalists with a view to undertake an enterprise of just such an extent as they enumerated, and with an almost assured prospect of making the arrangement in time for next year. I know of my own knowledge that lands in large blocks can be bought in any of the best counties in this cotton district at an average of $12 per acre, and many of the plantations are highly improved, well fenced, with good houses and other farm buildings on them. Debt and want of capital to farm to advantage are the causes which induce so many planters to wish to sell. The lands are not as rich and productive as the low lands of the Mississippi Valley, but they are not liable to overflow, can produce with certainty half a bale of cotton to the acre, and can be bought for less than half the price of the richest lands of Mississippi.

It is impossible as yet to express any opinion as to the growing crop. It is a baby just born, looking very tender, but plump, healthy, and evidently well nursed. The land is free of grass and weeds. The cultivation has been thorough and in due season, and nothing short of a stampede of the freedmen, an epidemic among the work animals or a disastrous season can prevent a good crop being gathered.

I have just heard some alarming news from Northern Georgia. Cold winds and heavy rains succeeded by frost have done great damage to the young corn and cotton, especially the latter, which was only just out of the ground. I trust, however, the report is exaggerated, and that the good people are more scared than hurt. Should such a calamity have befallen them, I do not know what will become of them. As it was, they were almost penniless, entirely dependent on the coming crop for subsistence, and many of them in debt for the means used in cultivating their farms this year.

This town is an enterprising and busy little place. Close to the borders of Florida, and the head of navigation of the Flint River, which unites with the Chattahoochee a few miles south of this, and thenceforward flows [illegible] as the Apalachicola to the Gulf, at the city of that name. The Superior Court has been recently in session here, whereat a murder case was tried which attracted much interest in all this part of the State. In June last year a young man named MARTIN, who was universally loved and respected, and who acted as clerk in his uncle's store, was found murdered in the cemetery, his pockets rifled and the key of the store gone. It was then found that the store had been robbed of $800. Suspicion attached to a Dr. HANCOCK, who had resided here for a short time, who had been very intimate with young MARTIN, seemed remarkably distressed at his death, and so anxious to discover the murderer as to draw attention to himself. Prior to the murder, HANCOCK was known to be unable to pay his board; but when he was arrested $760 in greenbacks were found in his boot. Blood stains were discovered on his coat, and a pistol, with spots of blood on the barrel and stock, was found concealed in the mattress of his bed. The trial of this case is still the subject of conversation. Lawyers of distinction came "special" to prosecute and defend the accused, and the forensic display is said to have been unusually brilliant. Gen. HOWELL COBB was the leading counsel for the defence, and his address to the jury is spoken of as one of the most masterly pieces of eloquence that was ever heard. The evidence, although mainly circumstantial, was very strong, and, after several hours' deliberation, the jury found a verdict of guilty, and the murderer was sentenced to imprisonment for life. That he was not sentenced to death is attributed by the community here to the wonderful ability of his counsel, whose address moved the Court, jury and audience to tears.

I have heard since my arrival here of a remarkable occurrence which took place last month in Early County, a little northwest of this, and which resulted in the death of a man named ALLEN GAY. Two brothers named WEBB were out turkey-shooting, when Mr. GAY and a friend of his, also engaged in turkey-hunting, entered the same wood from an opposite direction. WEBB and GAY were experienced sportsmen, and could imitate the turkey calls to perfection. The undergrowth of the wood was so dense that they could not see each other, and each thinking that the other was a fine fat wild gobbler answering his decoying call, advanced cautiously, waiting for a good chance to fire. WEBB caught sight of a portion of GAY's clothes and immediately fired, and ran up to secure his prize, but found to his terror and dismay the prostrate body of his friend and neighbor, GAY, whom he had shot through the throat. This anecdote was related to me *apropos* of some inquiries I was making as to the chances of getting a little shooting in the neighborhood, and it has had the effect of decreasing considerably any anxiety I may have had to engage in so exciting a pastime. I have been mistaken for a whole New-York Mining Company when I was at Dahlonega, and was pressed to purchase a great number of invaluable gold lots. I have been taken for an English cotton-buyer, with millions of pounds sterling subject to my draft, and "treated according." I have been set down for some "d—d inquisitive Yankee," and not treated quite as confidingly as when it was supposed I owned the Bank of England. But I have not been taken for the wild turkey, and, if I can, will avoid so dangerous a mistake of identity.

Laudable efforts are being made to extend the Southwestern Railroad from Albany, its present terminus, to this place. Flattering tales are told of the probable success, and of the loans of all the money needed being almost complete; but I fear that the piney woods will sough and groan for a long time before their solitude is disturbed by the scream of the locomotive whistle. I do not wonder that the people desire "railroad facilities," but there are many other things which they desire which they will not get.

The Blowing Cave is a wonder to be seen at a distance of twenty miles from this town. It is situated on the plantation of Col. BARROW, and gives its name to a wayside Post-office. As I return I hope to be able to explore it, and find out how and why it does its "blowing."

QUONDAM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Race in Orange County, N. Y., Between Dexter and the Goldsmith Mare for a Purse of $3,000—Dexter the Winner in Three Straight Heats—Time, 2:28 1-2, 2:32, 2:28.

Yesterday was a day of excitement and anticipation for Orange County, for it witnessed the long-expected trotting contest between the celebrated Hambletonian gelding, *Dexter*, and the "Goldsmith Mare," the pride and boast of Orange County, for a purse of $3,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The race came off on the new half-mile track at Middletown, N. Y. recently constructed by the Orange County Agricultural Association, and which is in the immediate vicinity of that pleasantly located and prosperous town. Never before has Orange County been the scene of such an interesting and important trial of speed between two horses possessing so high a reputation for speed, and the excitement attendant upon their meeting in this race pervaded all classes of its inhabitants. Every town, village and hamlet sent forth its representatives, and the streets of Middletown, the scene of the race, were crowded with expectant visitors. Both horses had an immensely local reputation, for *Dexter* had been bred and raised in the county, and the mare, his opponent, is owned by Mr. ALDEN GOLDSMITH, a leading breeder and resident of Orange County. She was by EDSALL's *Hambletonian*, (who, like *Dexter*, was a son of the famous Goshen horse, RYSDICK's *Hambletonian*,) out of an Abdallah mare. She is a bright bay, with black points, without a mark of white, about 15½ hands, and possessing a fine style of action. It was *Dexter's* first appearance in public on the turf this season, and in view of his approaching great matches on Long Island with the renowned mare *Lady Thorne*, there was a general desire to witness his condition and style of going. To accommodate the New-York people, the Erie Railroad Company ran a special train of elegant and commodious new cars direct through to Middletown, which left New-York at 10 o'clock A. M., running and returning with remarkable punctuality. The comfort and security to both the purses and persons of the passengers were secured by the presence of the Chief of the Erie Railroad Police and Mr. H. MASTERSON, his officer, and the journey was rendered a pleasant and enjoyable one in consequence.

The race was set down for 2 o'clock P. M., but as is the customary practice, it was nearly an hour later before the sport commenced. The track, which is a half-mile one, is in close proximity to the town, and is finely located. Yesterday it was very hard, having dried rapidly after the recent heavy rains. The grand stand was crowded to its utmost capacity; hundreds lined the rails alongside the track, and the range of elevated ground outside the course was densely occupied by interested spectators. Altogether the attendance might safely be estimated at about five thousand persons. There was very little betting, for it seemed looked upon as a foregone conclusion that *Dexter* would win the race. There were some hopeful residents of the county, however, who, relying upon the mare's well-known quickness in getting around the turns on this half-mile track, to which she was accustomed, having done a good part of her training on it, and feeling a local pride in their representative, took the offered odds of $100 to $30 on *Dexter* in a few instances, but on the whole speculation was at a stand-still. It is true, there was some pool-selling, but it was limited alike in extent and amount—*Dexter* bringing $50 to the mare's $15. The latter was driven by MODINE, while BUDD DOBLE, who rode *Dexter* in his memorable 2:18 race at Buffalo, and who now trains and drives him, handled the reins over the white-legged "King of the Trotting Turf," the best son of the great *Hambletonian*.

FIRST HEAT.—There was considerable time spent in scoring, *Dexter* showing such a turn of speed as he came up for the word that he carried the mare to a break before reaching the score. Both horses were in superb condition, and both trotted beautifully, but the speed and restless energy of the little horse, exhibited as he came up the straight, seemed to presage the coming victory. At last they came up nicely, the mare, who had the pole, having a length the best of it, and the judges gave the word "go." She led a length around the first turn and down the far side of the track, but the irresistible speed of the gelding now brought him on even terms, and arriving round the turn into the homestretch he passed her, and as they crossed the score on the first half mile he was two clear lengths in front, the time being 1:10¼, although the judges gave it out 1:10¼. A few yards past the judges' stand, something on the side of the track caused *Dexter* to break, and this enabled the mare, who was still on the inside, for DOBLE preferred the middle of the course, to take the lead. She did not retain it long, for on the backstretch *Dexter* went up to her, carried her to a break, and took the lead, retaining it easily throughout, and winning the heat by ten lengths in 2:28½. The time of the mare, which was taken separately and independently, was 2:32½.

SECOND HEAT.—There was no betting now, not an offer being made, as no one would have been reckless enough to have accepted any odds on the result. A good send off, *Dexter*, who had the pole, going ahead, leading a couple of lengths on the first half mile, after which *Doble* pulled him in, and the mare closed the gap a little, but could never reach him, and he won by a couple of lengths in 2:32, the mare's time being 2:33.

THIRD HEAT.—*Dexter*, as before, quickly showed ahead, was two lengths in front of the first half mile in 1:15, and won, without being fairly extended, by six lengths in 2:28; the mare's time 2:32.

SUMMARY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., Half-mile Track, May 16—Purse $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

B. Doble named br. g. Dexter	1	1	1
A. Goldsmith named b. m.	2	2	2

TIME:

	Half Mile.	Mile.	Mare's Time.
First heat	1.10¼	2.28½	2.32½
Second heat	1.15¾	2.32	2.33
Third heat	1.15	2.28	2.32

The Hoboken Races.

The Hoboken race meeting is continued and concluded to-day. There are three races on the programme—the first being a steeple chase, the second a mile dash, with six entries, and the third and last a dash of a mile and a quarter. Good sport may be looked for.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Exciting Game of Base Ball at Irvington, N. J.—Eureka vs. Irvington—The Eurekas Beaten.

The best played and most exciting game of the season of 1867 took place at Irvington, N. J., yesterday, the contesting clubs being the Eureka Club, of Newark, and the Irvington Club, of Irvington. After an interesting game of a little less than three hours' duration, the Eurekas were defeated by a score of 25 to 17.

An attempt was made to play the game on the 9th ult., but after a couple of hours had been consumed in playing two innings, the rain put a stop to further play. Yesterday the weather was all that could be desired, while everything connected with the game, more especially the umpiring, was very satisfactory. Indeed, better batting and fielding could not be expected thus early in the season, and both clubs are to be congratulated for the excellent display they made in this respect. Although the Eurekas were beaten, they are not vanquished, and later in the season, when the return game is played on their own ground, they will have a chance to retrieve their laurels.

Considerable interest was manifested to witness the initial effort of two such first-class clubs, and some 3,000 or 4,000 spectators surrounded the field, quite a number of whom were ladies. Vehicles of every description were called into requisition to convey the anxious spectators from Newark to the ball ground, and the road to Irvington was fairly alive with pedestrians, who evidently considered all other modes of conveyance at a discount. The village itself was all in a bustle, and the place presented the appearance of a country town upon the advent of a traveling show. Everybody was stirring, and from the surrounding country staid farmers poured into town with their families, all dressed in holiday attire. We do not intend to give a detailed description of the game; the score, which we give below, tells the story as plainly as we could write it. But there were quite a number of individual efforts which are worthy of a passing notice.

Of the Irvingtons, LEWIS and PIKE deserve especial mention for their efforts at fielding, the former taking five fly-catches in good style, while the latter, in his position at third base, excelled all previous efforts. BUCKLEY, STOCKMAN and SWEAZY also did well, the latter, in connection with LEWIS, making a pretty double play in the first inning. OSBORNE and MILLS, of the Eurekas, are also credited with a double play, while THOMAS, CALLAWAY and MILLS deserve mention for good fielding. Taken in connection with the strict interpretation of the rules by the umpire, the game was really enjoyable and was fully appreciated by the large crowd. The score is as follows:

EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs	IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs
Callaway, l. f.	5	1	Pike, 3d b	3	3
Mills, 1st b.	4	2	M. Campbell, 1st b.	6	1
Osborne, c. f.	3	2	Leonard, c. f.	2	4
Brientnall, c.	3	2	Buckley, c.	3	2
Burroughs, 3d b.	3	2	Waters, p.	3	3
Terrill, 2d b.	1	4	Lewis, l. f.	3	3
Thomas, s. s.	2	3	H. Campbell, r. f.	4	2
Northrup, r. f.	3	0	Stockman, s. s.	2	3
Lee, p.	3	1	Sweazy, 2d b.	1	4
Total	27	17	Total	27	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eureka	0	2	4	0	5	0	1	1	4	17
Irvington	4	1	2	0	8	5	3	1	1	25

Umpire—Mr. FLANLY, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. CRAVEN and SEYMOUR.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.
Fly-catches—Eureka, 11; Irvington, 13.
Out on Foul Balls—Eureka, 9; Irvington, 3.
Double Plays—OSBORNE and MILLS, 1, LEWIS and SWEAZY, 1.
Passed Balls—Eureka, 15; Irvington, 8.

Excise Board.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday, President SCHULTZ in the chair. Commissioner ACTON reported favorably on 1,600 applications for license. Judge BOSWORTH moved that the following paragraph on the blank applications be struck out:

"No female assistant, waiter, or servant, nor any person under 18 years of age, will be employed or allowed in serving or waiting upon or in connection with customers, or in the room or place where customers are served or waited upon, nor will music, dancing, or other amusements be carried on and allowed in the place for which this license is sought."

And the following inserted in its place:

"No female assistant, waiter or servant, will be employed or permitted to serve, or wait upon customers, nor will music and dancing be permitted in the place for which this license is sought, and any violation of this provision will cause the license to be revoked."

The motion was adopted.

Commissioner MANIERRE moved that the amended form of application be held binding upon all persons who were licensed previous to said amendment. Adopted.

Judge BOSWORTH said in relation to the form of application, that in licensing places for the sale of liquors, &c., it should be distinctly understood that it was the precise place where the articles were disposed of that was licensed, and not the whole building or house, or even room in which a bar was situated; that the law exacted that at certain times the bar should be effectually closed, and the Board contemplated in the diagram required on the application, the location of the bar in the saloon, so that the police officers could observe through the hole in the door whether the bar was or was not closed. It was not necessary, therefore, that so much time should be occupied by the Police in going into and through other parts of the building to look for violations of the law. The square hole in the door of a bar-room was, therefore, a convenience to the persons licensed and calculated to prevent their being annoyed by sudden visits from the Police. This much he deemed important to say, inasmuch as the intention of the Board on the subject had been misinterpreted. He repeated that the place licensed was not that known by the street number, but the bar at that number.

The Board adjourned till next Thursday.

Board of Health.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

The attorney for the Board recommended the adoption of a resolution authorizing the payment of $3,000 to the proprietor of the Red House Cholera Hospital, instead of $35,130 which he claimed, and $1,000 for costs of arbitration, with $25 for witness fees. The Board adopted the resolution.

The following additional ordinance was adopted: No pigs, swine or cattle shall be unloaded from any cars upon any street or public place in the City of New-York.

Sanitary Superintendent DALTON presented his weekly report, from which it appeared during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors have inspected the following premises in the City of New-York and Brooklyn: 243 tenement houses, 107 private dwellings, 4 manufactories, 22 workshops and stores, 29 horse stables, 3 cow stables, 1 abattoir, 2 fat-melting establishments, 6 slaughter-houses, 16 private markets, 3 distilleries, 5 dumping grounds, 5 hog yards, 14 sunken and vacant lots, 33 yards, courts and areas, 32 cellars and basements, 10 cisterns and cess-pools, 26 waste-pipes and drains, 159 privies, 28 streets and gutters.

In the course of these inspections, they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaint, viz.: 87 tenements, 32 private dwellings, 6 workshops and stores, 15 horse stables, 1 cow stable, 6 sunken and vacant lots, 33 yards, courts and areas, 32 cellars, &c., 3 cisterns and cess-pools, 26 waste-pipes, &c., 66 full and offensive privies, 19 streets and gutters.

Fifty-four houses where cases of contagious disease occurred have been visited and disinfected.

The Quarantine Commissioners and the Mayors of this City and Brooklyn being present, a joint session was held, and Mayor HOFFMAN called upon to preside, and Col. CLARK to be Secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated by Mr. ANDERSON, counsel for the Quarantine Commissioners, who reported that the Committee delegated to make the selection of Quarantine sites, as required by law, had done their work, and the certificates in relation to the sites selected, had been drawn up for, and adopted by the Quarantine Commissioners and Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn.

Judge BOSWORTH, on behalf of the Board of Health, offered a resolution covering the ground taken by the certificate, which was unanimously adopted. The following certificate was then signed and sealed, and a certified copy ordered to be sent to the Governor at Albany without delay:

To His Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor; Stewart L. Woodford, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. Thomas Hillhouse, Comptroller of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that under and pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and to amend existing acts relative thereto," passed April 22, 1867, we have selected all that part of Barren Island which lies south of a line commencing at a point distant thirty feet southerly from the southerly side of a creek commonly known as Indian Creek, and which point is on a line due south from a marked cedar tree, standing about three feet six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of a wooden building commonly known as the "Long House," and running from said point due west to what is commonly known as Barren Island Creek or Inlet, and west of a line extending from the point aforesaid due south to Rockaway Inlet, as a site upon which to erect a temporary structure, with all the necessary appurtenances, for the reception and temporary detention of passengers under quarantine, who have been exposed to contagious or infectious diseases, but who are not actually sick, and who may be sent there pursuant to law. We further certify that under and pursuant to the provisions of the act aforesaid, we have selected all that part of Coney Island lying westerly of a line drawn from the southwest corner of the house erected at Bath, on the shore of Long Island, owned or occupied by C. GODFREY GUNTHER, across Gravesend Bay and said island in a due southerly course until it reaches the Atlantic Ocean, as a site for a landing and boarding station to be used in place of the one specified in the 12th section of chapter 751 of the laws of 1866. We further certify that the selections aforesaid were made at a joint meeting of the Commissioners of Quarantine, the Metropolitan Board of Health and the Mayors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn held this day.

CYRUS CURTIS,
W. C. ANDERSON,
WM. A. COBB,
Commissioners of Quarantine.
(Seal.) JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
Pres't. Met. Board of Health.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Mayor of the City of New-York.
SAMUEL BOOTH,
Mayor of Brooklyn.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary of Metropolitan Board of Health.

NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

The Secretary of the meeting was directed to prepare a minute of the action taken for preservation.

The Board of Health then adjourned till next Thursday.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Morning and Afternoon Sessions Yesterday.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, whose inaugural session on Wednesday evening has already been alluded to in the TIMES, was convened yesterday morning for the transaction of such business as might come before them.

MORNING SESSION.

Rev. Dr. MCMASTER officiated as Moderator, and called the meeting to order, there being present at the time two delegates from eight Presbyteries representing nearly one hundred churches. The presentation of the certificates of each representative was then attended to, and the first motion of the day was subsequently offered for the adoption of the assembly. This proceeding gave rise to a discussion, which engrossed a large portion of the morning session, some of the members of the Synod contending that the Northern Presbytery of Philadelphia was illegally represented by eight delegates, when the number of votes allowed it by the Constitution was only six. After a lengthy debate had been participated in as to the constitutional ratio of representation, the Moderator decided to put the question to the Synod, when the presiding officer, who opined that inasmuch as a liberal interpretation of the letter of the law was required of them, the Northern Dispensary was entitled to the benefit of the eight votes, was sustained by a majority of the delegates. An energetic protest from the defeated party as to the legality of the proceedings was hereupon duly recorded. The regular proceedings of the session were then fairly commenced by the election of officers for the ensuing year. After some little discussion and opposition, a Board was chosen by a unanimous vote, the officers elect being Rev. Dr. BRATTON, Moderator; Rev. Drs. MCLEOD and SCOTT, Secretaries. After the balloting, on motion, the Synod took a recess till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Dr. BRATTON officiated as Moderator, and, after prayer had been offered, proceeded to appoint the following Standing Committees for the year:

Committee on Devotional Exercises—Rev. J. McMillan, Mr. Wm. H. Reed and Mr. Joseph Taylor.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence—Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., and Mr. James Sterrett.

Committee on Discipline—Rev. John McMaster, D. D., Rev. Mr. Clarke, D. D., Rev. J. H. Cooper, Mr. Jas. Hogg and Mr. John Stevenson.

Committee on Signs of the Times—Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Rev. W. P. Shaw and Rev. Samuel Dallas.

Committee on Theological Seminary—Rev. A. G. Wylie, Rev. John McMillan, Rev. Wm. Sterrett, Mr. Thomas Garrick and Mr. Moses Shirra.

Committee on Presbyterial Reports—Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., Rev. Joseph S. Scott, Rev. A. G. McAuley, Mr. W. S. Taylor and Mr. J. Craig.

Committee on Nominations—Rev. J. F. Morton, Rev. David Herron, Rev. D. C. Cooper and Mr. James Reynolds.

Committee on Finance—John N. Ewer, F. Hogg, John Arlings.

Auditing Committee—S. B. N. McLeod, M. D., Peter Buchanan.

Committees on Presbyterial Records—On Eastern Presbyteries, Wm. P. Shaw, James Hogg; on Northern Presbyteries, A. G. McAuley, Samuel Dallas; on the Philadelphia Presbytery, S. Young, William Hogg; on the Ohio Presbytery, David Patton, Thomas Garrick; on the Western Presbytery, James Scott; on the Chicago Presbytery, William Gill, —— Thomson.

These appointments having been announced, the Secretary stated that he had received from GEO. H. STUART a series of resolutions, tending to unite the different branches of the Reformed Presbyterian Church through the country into one harmonious whole. The resolutions ran:

Whereas, In the Providence of God, the Great Head of the Church, having removed the principal causes of the separation of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, holding the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the remaining difference not being of sufficient importance to justify the continuance of a division among brethren so nearly allied and so cordially united in a common faith; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, that we respectfully recommend to our respected sister Churches of the Presbyterian order readoption of measures for an early organic union.

Resolved, That this Synod respectfully recommend to the several Presbyterian judicatories, now met or soon to meet, to unite with us in calling a general Convention of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, to meet in the City of Philadelphia on the second Wednesday of September next, or at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for prayer and conference in regard to the terms of union and communion among the various branches of the Presbyterian family.

Resolved, That Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., Rev. JNO. MCMILLAN and Mr. WILLIAM MATHEWS be and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Arrangements and Correspondence in regard to such Convention and on the whole subject of union.

Resolved, That we recommend that said Convention shall consist of a minister and one ruling elder from each Presbytery, and that the several Presbyteries of the Presbyterian Church in the United States be invited to appoint such delegates at an early day, so as to insure a full representation of the entire Presbyterian Church.

These resolutions were referred to a Committee consisting of one representative from each Presbytery, appointed by the Moderator. The report of the Correspondence Committee was subsequently read and adopted, and a considerable quantity of routine business transacted. At a late hour an adjournment until this morning was had.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN AND RECOVERED.—Yesterday afternoon at a late hour, Mr. PAUL VAULEE, a dealer in wines at No. 25 Walker-street, called upon Inspector LEONARD, at the Central Office, and informed him that a little while before, a horse and wagon belonging to him, and which he left standing in front of the corner of Broome and Laurens streets, while he was delivering some wine, was stolen by some unknown person. The Inspector ordered a general alarm to be sent to all the precincts, which was accordingly done, and a short time afterward the Captain of the Seventeenth announced that he had recovered the property, and arrested the party who was driving it. The alleged thief is named JOHN BROWN. He was locked up for the night, and will be taken before the magistrate.

CASUALTIES.—Last evening, at about 6 o'clock, the wall of an old building located at the corner of Elm and Worth streets, fell to the ground. JOSEPH WOLF, a German, aged 35 years, was struck on the head by a stone and severely injured. The sufferer was removed to his residence, No. 113 Sixth-street.... Toward 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, ISAAC FULTON, who resides at No. 92 South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., while driving a truck through Warren-street, was thrown from his seat to the ground. The front wheel of the vehicle passed over Mr. FULTON's body and fractured a shoulder blade. The injured man was removed to the City Hospital.... At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, JOHN MCMAHON, a lad aged five years, was run over by car No. 46 of the Sixth-avenue line, and severely injured. The boy was taken to the residence of his parents at No. 1,231 Broadway, and the driver of the car arrested and locked up to await the result of an investigation.

THE BROADWAY BRIDGE.—The Broadway Bridge, or the Loew Bridge, as the Common Council have decided it shall hereafter be called, is, at last, finished, and was thrown open to the public yesterday. Crowds passed over it, and although the ladies were somewhat shy of it at first, numbers of them subsequently joined the throng and enjoyed a view of Broadway from the platform of the bridge. The bridge has been accepted by the City authorities, and the contractor will now receive the contract price for it—$14,002.

DION'S FIRE ALARM.—Several interesting and most successful experiments were made yesterday afternoon, in Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hotel, with Dion's Fire Alarm, before noticed in the TIMES. This exhibition was got up that a committee of the members of the Commission on Life-saving Inventions might have an opportunity of submitting the instrument to a thorough test. The Commissioners gave their unqualified approbation of the experiments.

FAREWELL SUPPER TO MME. RISTORI.—Last evening the friends and admirers of Mme. RISTORI, especially those connected as Committee and patrons with the Italian Evening School, received that lady at the rooms of Mr. TAUCH, No. 864 Broadway, where supper was laid in a superb style. Eleven was the hour named, shortly after which Mme. RISTORI arrived and was warmly received by her enthusiastic countrymen. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

FELL IN A FIT.—An unknown woman, quite young, and of most respectable appearance, was last evening suddenly taken ill while at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street. The sufferer, while in a state of unconsciousness, was removed to the City Hospital. She is five feet four inches in height, and has dark hair. Her complexion is light. She was attired in a calico dress, black cloak and brown velvet bonnet, and wore gaiter boots.

THROWN FROM A CITY CAR.—JOHN CROCHERON, conductor of car No. 74 of the Third-avenue road, quarreled with one of his passengers named ALEXANDER SMITH, on Wednesday night, and threw or pushed him from the platform of the car, when SMITH received several severe contusions. The Police were notified, but, for some unexplained reason, the conductor was not arrested.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.—MONS. P. B. DU CHAILLUS' last lecture takes place to-night before the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, at Cooper Institute. "Journey to Ashango Land, the Gorilla, Chimpanzee and Dwarfs," is the subject, but he will dwell more especially upon the gorilla, which is the discovery which first made his reputation.

THE PUBLIC MARKET COMMITTEE.—Several members of the Committees on Markets of both Boards of the Common Council, visited several of the public markets yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner the abuses and inconveniences appertaining to the present market system may be obviated. They will shortly make a report to the Common Council on the subject.

FOUND DROWNED.—Last evening the body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Delancey-street, East River. He had on a black coat, black pants, dark brown pants, (striped,) blue flannel drawers, striped calico shirt, white cotton undershirt, brown comforter; had brown whiskers, slightly gray, and bald head. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

FIRE IN BOWERY.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the book-store of SIGISMUND WOLFUS, No. 57 Bowery, caused by the careless use of matches. The firemen extinguished the flames after trifling damage had been caused. No insurance.

SUDDEN DEATH.—While CATHARINE MCNAB was going up-stairs yesterday morning at her residence, No. 10 Desbrosses-street, she fell down, and expired. Death is supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

SERIOUS FALL.—MICHAEL MORGAN, aged 31 years, a native of Ireland, fell from a second-story window, at an early hour yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 184 Madison-street, sustaining a fracture of the jaw and other injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRE IN SIXTH-AVENUE.—About 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in THOMAS NEISS' bakery, No. 497 Sixth-avenue, being caused by a pot of fat boiling over. Damage, $350; fully insured in the Mercantile Insurance Company.

SUDDEN DEATH.—DANIEL GANLY, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, and dwelling at No. 48½ Mulberry-street, died suddenly at his residence toward 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Coroner was notified of the occurrence.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—DEDICATORY EXERCISES.—A large number of the members of the different Churches of the Eastern District last night assembled at the new and capacious rooms of the Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association, Wall House, Fourth-street, to participate in the dedicatory exercises. These were of a very interesting character. Mr. BENNETT, President of the Association, conducted the proceedings. On the platform were Rev. Dr. PORTER and Rev. Messrs. BRACKET, JOSLYN, PAYNE and GUION. The exercises were opened with a duet by Misses ELLA THURSBY and ANNA WARING, the rendition of which was applauded in a Christian-like manner. Mrs. DUNTON presided at the piano; Rev. Mr. BRACKET offered a prayer; Rev. Dr. E. S. PORTER delivered the opening address—this was the feature of the evening, and was attentively listened to. He was followed by Father GUION and others, and the exercises were closed at a late hour with the benediction by Rev. Mr. PAYNE.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—A meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held at No. 9 Court-street last evening, Mr. BURDETT STRYKER presiding. The case of No. 19 Engine against Engine Company No. 17 was called up, and no complainants appearing the charge was dismissed. A charge made by Engine Company No. 9 against Engine Company No. 5 was laid over until next meeting, at the request of the foreman of the former company. An effort was recently made by the Board of Officers to induce the Commissioners to reconsider their action in the matter of the discharge of members expelled by them for violation of the rules during the late troubles in the Western District Fire Department, and also to obtain some alteration in grades. The Commissioners, however, determined not to rescind their previous action. A communication from the Chief Engineer was submitted in regard to the unnecessary blowing of whistles indulged in by the engineers of steamers on occasions of fires. The subject was laid over, and the meeting shortly after adjourned.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.—The Workingmen's Trades Assembly Union held a meeting at No. 309 Fulton-street, last evening. The President, Mr. EDWARD GALLAGHER, occupied the chair. Delegates from the different unions were present. A discussion ensued on a resolution previously offered in regard to a meeting of bosses and journeymen in order to come to an understanding. The views expressed were at variance—some were of the opinion that it would be best not to meet with the bosses, while others thought such a meeting would be to their interest, and the question of wages could be amicably settled. The subject of conferring with the bosses was voted down. The meeting then resolved to support any society striking for the eight-hour movement. The meeting then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—Yesterday afternoon a little boy named WILLIAM KINGSBURY, residing at No. 86 Carll-street, met with a serious accident. It appears he got on a furniture car, and his foot being caught in the wheel, the ankle was fractured. He was taken to his residence and a physician was called in. On examining the injury he gave it as his opinion that it was necessary that the foot should be amputated.... The body of HENRY ESTLER, the boy who jumped overboard from the bark *Louis* during the fire at the foot of Van Dyke-street on Monday night last, was recovered yesterday in Atlantic Dock Basin. The body was taken in charge by Coroner LYNCH.... A male infant about ten days old was placed in the hallway of No. 100 Orange-street on Wednesday night. It was given in charge of the Superintendents of the Poor, who sent it to the Almshouse.

COMMITTAL OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—CATHARINE MARTIN, who was arrested on last Tuesday, charged with having robbed JOHN DUFFY, residing at No. 112 Gold-street, W. D., of the sum of $300, had a final hearing before Justice DAILEY, yesterday, was found guilty of the offence and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The testimony of one of the witnesses examined, Mr. ISAAC SCHENCK, confirmed her guilt; he having testified that she came to his place and exhibited a roll of bills, one of which was of the denomination of $100, on the day DUFFY was robbed. Defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—LOUISA KERNER, five years of age, was drowned in a cistern in the yard adjoining the residence of her parents, No. 196 Johnson-street, E. D., on Wednesday night. Her parents missed her at an early hour in the evening, and instituted a search at all the stations and in every possible direction, but without meeting with any success; when, after returning to the house about 11 o'clock, and giving the yard and cistern a thorough search, discovered her lifeless body lying at the bottom of the latter. Coroner SMITH held an inquest yesterday morning, and returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

JOHN B. GOUGH ON "HABIT."—It is by no means unusual for Mr. GOUGH to lecture to large assemblages, and in appearing, last evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Academy of Music, his spirits were not dampened by any unwonted array of empty benches. Many people, it is true, are familiar with Mr. GOUGH's essays, and the theme upon which he descanted yesterday was especially well-known, yet the audience was very large, the attention bestowed earnest, and the applause quick and cordial. The results of the entertainment must have been equally satisfactory to the lecturer and the Association under whose auspices he appeared.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—A meeting of the incorporators of the bridge over the East River, from Brooklyn to New-York, was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Brooklyn Gas Company, in Remsen-street, ALEX. MCCUE, Esq., in the chair. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, Hon. H. C. MURPHY being elected President. Committees were appointed to look after the best interests of the corporation, after which the meeting adjourned.

ELECTION OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—At an election held on Tuesday night, the following gentlemen were elected as Commissioners of the Western District Fire Department, for the ensuing year: Felix Campbell, Walter Barre, Jr., A. B. Thorne, Wm. M. Boerum and Robert G. Bergen, the latter in place of Mr. Burdett Stryker.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 16.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $12 50@$14 25. WHEAT firm and held at an advance of 2c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 87½; No. 2 at $2 62@$2 63, closing inactive at the inside figure. CORN is excited, with an advance of 5c.@5½c.; sales of No. 1 at 98c.@$1 02½; No. 2 at 93½c.@95c. CORN steady at $1 02@$1 02½ for No. 1, and 94½c.@95c. for No. 2. OATS active and firm at an advance of 5c.; sales at 68c.@70c. for No. 2. RYE firm and more active at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 48@$1 52 for No. 1, and $1 44@$1 46 for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 90c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. CATTLE moderately active, with a decline of 20c.@25c.; sales at $8@$8 65 for fair to good choice shipping. LIVE HOGS moderately active at decline of 15c.@25c.; sales at $6 12½@$6 90 for fair to choice. SHEEP closed fairly active but firm at $7 25@$8 25. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 15.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls. at $15 for No. 1 Spring; $16 for Red Winter; $17 for White; $17 50@$18 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $9. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $3. CORN inactive; held at $1 12@$1 25 for New Mixed and Old Yellow Western. OATS scarce and no sales. BARLEY firm, but quiet; sales 800 bushels Bay Quinte at $2 30. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 45 ℔ 50 lbs. sacks. MILL FEED firm; Shorts, selling at $35; Shipstuffs, at $38@$40, and Middlings $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Peas 10c.; Corn 8½c. to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c.; to New-York by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 10,500 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 9,300 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—12,400 bushels Oats, 14,300 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 17.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,500 bbls. Spring at $14 50. WHEAT unchanged; sales 14,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee at $2 85; 2,000 No. 2 do. at $3; 8,000 bushels White Canada at $3 50. CORN unsettled; buyers and sellers apart; sales 30,000 bushels New Chicago, early, at $1@$1 02; later, 15,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 10, closing with no buyers at outside figures. OATS active; sales 33,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 74c.@76c.; 10,000 bushels Ohio at 78c.; 8,000 bushels Ohio, in lots, at 80c., closing heavy. RYE—Market bare. BARLEY—Asking $1 20@$1 25 for Canada. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—17,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—24,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS—10c. on Corn; $1 75 on Staves, over tolls.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 16.

COTTON—Sales of 2,900 bales Low Middlings at 25c.@26c. Receipts, 734 bales; exports, 1,464 bales Low Fair. SUGAR, 12c.; choice, 13½c.@13¾c.; white, 14½c.@15c. Prime MOLASSES, 72c. for Louisiana. FLOUR is dull and drooping for lower grades, but choice is firm; Superfine, $13; Choice Extra, $19 50@$19 75. CORN is very dull, with a further decline of 5c.; Yellow Mixed, $1 30@$1 33; White, $1 35. OATS firm at 90c.@92½c. Prime Western HAY, $35. PORK is very dull and no sales; held at $24 50. LARD firm at 13¼c.@14¼c. BACON is in good demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c. Gold, 136¼. Sterling Exchange, 46c.@49½c. New-York Sight Exchange, par.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 16.

It is raining here. FLOUR dull at $15@$16 for family and fancy. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firmer and active; No. 1 93c. in bulk, and $1 07, sacked, new inspection. OATS steady at 72c.@73c. in the elevator. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. WHISKY 30c. in bond. PROVISIONS unchanged. BACON 9c.@12c. for Shoulders and Clear Sides. MESS PORK $22 50. BULK MEATS 8c.@10c. LARD 12¾c. GROCERIES unchanged. COTTON firmer at 25½c.@26c. for Middling; the demand is light. Gold 136¾, buying; 137½ selling. Exchange steady.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 16.

TOBACCO active; sales of 194 hhds. Leaf at $2 50@$25 for lugs to selections. Superfine FLOUR dull at $10@$11. CORN firmer at $1 08@$1 10 for shelled and delivered, and 85c@90c. on the ear, in bulk. OATS, 80c. in bulk. MESS PORK $22 50. BACON—Shoulders, packed, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Sides 12½c. LARD—Prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 12½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 22@$2 23.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 16.

TOBACCO active, but unchanged. COTTON 21c.@22c. for good Ordinary and Low Middling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Prime Fall $3 20@$3 40; choice, $3 50@@$3 60. CORN advanced 3c.; sales at $1 05@$1 12. OATS firmer at 88c.@90c. BARLEY dull. RYE declining; sales at $1 45. PORK firmer at $22 50@$22 65. BACON active; at 12¼c.@12¾c. for Clear Sides, and 8¼@8c. for Shoulders.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, May 16.

COTTON advancing; sales at 26c.@26½c.; receipts, 173 bales; exports, 1,325 bales. CORN declining; sales at $1 28@$1 30. OATS easier; sales at at 90c.@93c. PORK, $23 50. BACON firm—Clear Sides, 13½c.@14c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, May 16.

COTTON quiet but firm at 26½c. for Middling; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 370 bales. Receipts of the week, 1,888 bales; exports, 6,075 bales. Stock on hand, 14,138 bales.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, May 16.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, No. 1, has advanced 5c.; No. 2 has advanced 10c.; sales of the former at $1 06, and the latter at 98c. OATS advanced 3c.; sales at 68c.@71c. RYE was held at $1 70.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, May 16.

COTTON stiffer at 24c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 52c. ROSIN steady at $3@$5 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 16.

COTTON firmer; Middling, 27c.@27½c. Sales 120 bales; receipts, 310 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 16.

COTTON quiet and steady; sales 160 bales; receipts 60 bales. Middling, 25c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, May 16.

CATTLE are plenty; the receipts for the week being 5,200 head; of this number 700 are stockers, the rest are fair to good beef cattle, but the supply embraces no premium steers. Prices are ½c. ℔ lb., live weight, lower on first quality and extras, and ¾c.@½c. on medium and lower grades. Buyers are neither plenty nor eager, and sales are rather slow. The top price for best extra is 9½c., and from this figure range down to 7c.@8c. for scallawags and stockers. SHEEP—The trade is dull at 8c.@8½c. for sheared, and 9c. for wooled. Sales of several hundred head of hogs at 7½c.@8¼c. for light and heavy Western.

AT CARGO PRICES,

and thereby saving to consumers from

5 to 8 *profits of middle-men*,

which is equal to from 50 cents to $1 per pound, as these Teas are received direct from the Chinese and Japanese factors by the Great American Tea Company. These Teas are of the very finest flavors, and are conceded to be the largest and finest cargoes ever imported.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

[Advertisement.]

INQUIRE WITHIN.—The mouth is like a house to let. However pretty it may be externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen the inside. If behind the ruby doors there are plenty of pearl-white fixtures, you will exclaim at once, "how beautiful!" To impart the utmost possible brilliancy to such dental furniture keep it always sound and perfect. There is nothing like fragrant Sozodont.

[Advertisement.]

DRESS SHIRTS
On hand and to order.
Best fitting,
Best finished,
and at lowest prices.
VAN DEKLIP & TAYLOR,
Broadway,
5th-av.,
22d-st.,
and No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES, No. 201 BROADWAY.

DEAR SIR: I consider your Burglar Alarm Telegraph one of the most indispensible comforts in housekeeping, and would not be without it for five times its cost.

Yours truly, CHARLES A. MEIGS,
Banker, Exchange-place.

[Advertisement.]

A Hat for Spring time, and in fact for any time, is the latest production of KNOX. We might truthfully say it is a hat for all time, "for a thing of beauty is a joy forever." It is a rare specimen of skill and exquisite taste. They will be found at Nos. 533 and 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., together with hats and caps of various styles.

[Advertisement.]

A tremendous reduction in the prices of English Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery. Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Mats, Rugs, Druggets, Embroidered Piano Covers, Window Shades; Oil-cloths at 50c. to $1 per yard; White and Checked Mattings at 25c. to 50c. per yard. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 16—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—A. Forster, and six children, Marie Hoffmann, Julie Bukofzer, C. Schmidt, R. Rentsch, G. Mack, J. Gieseler, John Sommer, Carl and Jacob Raessler, Ernst Gersting, A. Munstedt, F. Wiesengrand, L. Hillebrecht, H. Schwerin, A. Simon, Henrietta Jack, Cath. Wedde, Lina Libsehutz, T. Schurig, F. Jager, C. Moyer, Agnes Wohlgeboren, L. Schlesinger, I. Henkel, N. Schultz, H. Schultz, Wm. Gutschow, Magdalene Baass, Otto Tomfordt, Anna Valor, Edeline Rube and two children, Caroline Rosenthal, C. Fessler and wife, S. Bergman, wife and three children, Margaretha Schonemeyer, A. Huberland, W. Hilliger, A. Snyder, T. A. Ulrich, wife and three children, J. Rudolphs, Amalie Muller, R. Wagner, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana—J. H. G. Nagel, Jose Quevedo, Dolores Laniere, Beltram Senarens, Lorenzo Jimenez, Miss Duville, Salvador Senior, Juan Martinge Hernandes, Francisco Montana and 2 children, Carlotta, Carida and Dolores Montana, Juan de Sotolinga and child, Louisa and Francisco Sotolinga, Ignacis Verges, George M. Jones, J. M. Ceballos, C. W. Garrett, J. Stevens and lady, J. Lewis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 41 | Sun sets..... 7 12 | Moon sets.... 4 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 40 | Gov. Island. 7 29 | Hell Gate.... 8 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 16.

Cleared.

Steamships J. R. Thomson, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehead, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Perit, Delanoy, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, J. Hand.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

Steamtug Tempest, Squires, Port Colburn, Canada.

Ships Ironsides, Merrill, St. John, N. B., Nesmith & Sons; Wm. Miles, (Br.,) Wells, St. John, N. B., G. F. Bulley; Arracan, Spencer, London, Alex. Miller.

Barks R. Banfield, Mitchell, Liverpool, G. F. Bulley; Woodland, (Br.,) Biggin, Cadiz and a market, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Amaranth, (Ham.,) Wuhrmann, Hamburg via Cape Haytien, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Alma, (Dan.,) Benner, Stettin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; M. T. Ellsworth, (Br.,) Cook, Harborville, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Water Lily, Ruland, Rio Grande de Sul; G. Butler, Butler, Elizabethport, H. W. Louder & Co.; Varinger, (Norw.,) Bahr, Cork, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Highland Nancy, (Br.,) Sanders, Digby, N. S., J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schooners Wild Fire, Leighton, Antigua, G. Wessels; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; L. L. Tapley, Perkins, Charleston, B. P. Sherman; T. W. Ware, Burbage, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Justice, Taylor, South Pier, R. I., G. N. Stranahan; Apollo, Trueman, Providence, Rackett & Taylor; C. L. Hawley, Bennett, Providence, Rackett & Taylor; D. Simmons, Doane, Harwich; Myrover, Hughes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Oregon, Munroe, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; W. J. Holmes, Raynor, Baracoa, Jas. Douglass; G. W. Kimball, Hall, Boston, W. S. Brown; Enterprise, (Br.,) Barnes, Tampico, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ocenia, (Br.,) Vance, Pernambuco and Bahia, Henry Leeds; Meleta, Forgen, St. Johns, N. F.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Ham.,) Haack, Hamburg May 5, with mdse. and 887 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had fine weather and variable winds during the passage. 11th inst., lat. 50 13, lon. 43, passed steamship United Kingdom, hence for Glasgow; 13th, lat. 42 38, lon. 58, steamship Fulton, hence for Havre.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Kennedy, Liverpool April 11, with mdse. and 71 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. 9th inst., in lat. 41 20, lon. 63 36, saw ship Cultivator, bound W.

Ship Landore, (of Shield,) Archibald, Marseilles 42 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship L. L. Sturges, Linnekin, Newport 39 ds., with railroad iron to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship El Dorado, Otis, of and from Boston, in ballast to L. L. Merchant. Will load coal for San Francisco.

Bark Quindaro, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Stanwood, Cardenas March 17, via Bermuda 8 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Johanna, (Brem.,) Lauer, Bremen 59 ds., in ballast and 521 passengers to Thiele, Seiler & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage, and had seven deaths.

Bark Lakemba, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Rood, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to J. W. Whitney & Co.

Bark Reina del Sud, (Argen.,) Weeks, Palermo March 21, and Gibraltar April 6, with fruit, &c., to Biossom.

Brig Louisa, (of P. E. Island,) Irving, Neuvitas 13 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. May 8, during a strong S. W. gale, lost a portion of deck-load and split sails.

Brig Mary Olivia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Corbett, Trinidad, Cuba, 12 ds., with sugar to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Enrico de Rosa, (Ital.,) Rossana, Cette 50 ds., with wine, &c., to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Wm. Nash, (Br.,) McBride, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. A. H. Edwards, (of Philadelphia,) Hughes, Tabasco 25 ds., with mahogany, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ann Perkins, (Br.,) ——, Cornwallis, N. S., with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Newtown, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Hopkins, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Clark, Portland, Conn., stone.

The schr. Triumph, from Cornwallis, N. S., is consigned to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Below.

Ship Albert Gallatin.
Bark N. Blanca, from Antwerp.
Bark Excelsior, (Br.)
Bark D. H. Watgden, (Brem.)
Bark Margaret, (Pruss.)
Bark Cienfuegos.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, Eagle, Gen. Barnes, W. P. Clyde, Gen. Sedgwick and Perit.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 16—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship National Eagle, from Liverpool; brigs John Walters, from Palermo, and Fidelia, Philadelphia.

Below—Brigs Elias Dudley, from Sagua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 16.—Arr. steamship Patapsco, Baltimore; schrs. Richard Vaux, Boston; J. C. Thompson, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP DASHING WAVE.—The cargo of wheat and copper ore of this ship, sunk near the S. W. Spit, is being brought to this City by the contractor, Mr. L. L. Jones, President of the Steam Derrick Co. The vessel is not injured, and will be brought to the City in good condition.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.—A pilot-boat reports that the brig Dudley, for Cienfuegos, and St. Lawrence, for Demerara, went to sea to-day.

Arr. at Norfolk, schr. Union, from New-York; schr. Robert Rhodes, from Keyport; Highland Chief, from Keyport, and Jacob Bird, from New-York.

The schr. John S. Lee, from Richmond, arrived to-day.

Spoken, &c.

Java—brig, from Matanzas for Boston, May 14, lat. 38, lon. 73 40.

Nestor—bark, from Trapani for Boston, April 26, off the Western Islands.

Paquette—bark, from Bourbon for Nantes, April 10, lat. 2 N. [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, May 3, brig Moneda, for Philadelphia, May 4; bark Emily Fisher, for Boston [illegible] for New-York [illegible]

At Gonaives, May 1, bark Waldron, for New-York next day.

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